THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. LX. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1845. NO. 5.

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 17, 1845.

The Factory Strike.—In speaking of the situation of affairs in relation to the Factory turn-out, some of our cotemporaries, frequently use some such language as this—"neither the operatives nor manufacturers display any disposition to yield." This is not a very fair way of stating the question. If we understand the matter correctly, the manufacturers have not the power to yield. It is not a question of expediency or profit on their part. They tell us they cannot run their mills on the ten-hour system without incurring actual loss, such as would soon run away with their capital and prostrate the mills altogether. All they can do then is, to run their mills as many hours as eastern mills run or quit business here altogether. For any one to talk of their yielding is to talk nonsense. The operatives can yield or not as they choose. There is no impracticability in their position. The question for them to solve is very simple. Employment is offered them in the Cotton Factories of Pittsburgh at 68 hours in the week, 4 hours less than the eastern operatives work. If they do not choose this employment, there is no compulsion. No harm is done then. They can seek other modes of livelihood just as they would if there were no mills here. The running of the mills at 12 hours a day will not prevent them from getting employment at other branches of business, and is no concern of theirs, unless they choose to work in them, and then they should be content at such hours as other operatives work at in the same business in other parts of the Union, and such as their employers can afford. Will it do them any good to break the mills down? Will it increase their means of support? Will it do them any good in any way?

We noticed, yesterday, that a pledge had been set on foot by the girls, or by their especial adviser, R. C. Fleeson, and that Committees had been appointed to secure signers. This appears to us as a most unjustifiable proceeding—an invasion of the rights of others, and an attempt to control the natural laws of trade. It is a direct invasion of the rights of the manufacturers, a combination against their interests, and the interest of every person in the community directly or indirectly benefitted by the establishment of cotton mills here. It amounts to a combination to break down our cotton manufactories, and ruin those who have invested their capital in them. Each individual for himself has a right to choose his employment, but he has no right to seek to influence and bind others to the prejudice or ruin of a third person's interest.

It is also most unjust to the persons sought to be bound. They are asked, in a moment of excitement, to sign a solemn engagement not to work at a certain business except on certain impossible conditions. The result is they must seek some other employment. Suppose they obtain it, and find it not so profitable or pleasant as their former occupation at 12 hours a day. They want to return but their way is hedged up, their promise stares them in the face. Others find employment in the cotton mills, but that source of livelihood to them is debarred. Probably they fail in getting any other employment whatever. What are they to do? They cannot consent to become paupers upon community, they must either leave the place in search of means of livelihood, or break their pledge. And who can doubt that the pledge thus made will be broken in numerous instances, thus exerting a most deleterious moral influence upon those who have been so unwarily entrapped.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Baltimore papers contain the *Nineteenth* Annual Report of the President and Directors to the Stockholders, of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road company. This report exhibits a most gratifying state of affairs, showing that the road is now abundantly able to pay all expenses, and a handsome dividend to Stockholders.

By statements accompanying the report, we learn that the revenue of the road for the year ending 30th September last, has amounted to $738,603 18, being $79,983 20 more than the revenue of last year, and that the net receipts from the business of the Main Stem, over and above the expenses, independently of its connection with the Washington branch, amount to the sum of $375,785 91, being nearly five and a half per cent. upon the capital.

The net earnings of the Washington Branch amount to $95,094 65, nearly six per cent on the capital.

The dividends to the State of Maryland upon her investment in both roads, including the bonus upon passengers from the Washington Branch, fall but little short of nine per cent.

The expenses of the year for working the road and keeping it in order are but slightly increased, while the increase of trade and travel has been considerable. The item of bridges shows indeed an enlarged expenditure—but a portion of that increase belongs properly to the account of the previous year, and from the present condition of excellent repair in which the road is placed no recurrence of extra expenditures for bridges is anticipated for a long time.

The portion of the road east of Harper's Ferry is to be gradually renovated by the substitution of the edge rail. This design, begun in 1838, will be carried out as fast as circumstances require the laying of new rails.

The concluding portion of the report in reference to extending the road to the Ohio river, being of great interest to our readers, we copy entire.

Of the further extension of the Road to the Ohio river.

The board have again to express their regret that the obstacles which have heretofore existed to the extension of the road from Cumberland to the Ohio River, still continue. It is true, as the stockholders are aware, that a law was passed by the Virginia legislature, at its last session, authorizing the company to extend its work to the Ohio river, to terminate at the city of Wheeling; but the route indicated by that law was considered so impracticable for any useful purpose, and its other conditions were so onerous, that, at a meeting of the stockholders, called for its consideration, on the 12th of July last, it was almost unanimously rejected. An effort was also made by the citizens of western Pennsylvania, to procure from the legislature of that State, at its last session, a law authorizing this company to extend its work to the city of Pittsburgh, but without success. The citizens of a considerable portion of both these States seem to be fully awake to the accomplishment of this important object, and will make renewed and more vigorous efforts for that purpose at the next session of their respective legislatures. A convention has recently been held at Greensburgh, in Pennsylvania, composed of a large number of delegates from the western portion of that State, which indicated the most decisive spirit upon this subject; and, it is confidently hoped, that their efforts will not be unsuccessful.

Indeed, a proper and candid consideration of the subject would, it is submitted, lead to the conclusion that not only the western, but the eastern interests of the State of Pennsylvania, and especially those of Philadelphia, are most seriously involved in it. The construction of a canal leading from Cincinnati through the State of Ohio to Lake Erie, has already diverted a very considerable portion of the trade of the valley of Mississippi from Philadelphia to New York. Merchandize has been transported from the latter place, during the present season, to Cincinnati, at a much lower rate than it would have cost to the same point by way of the Pennsylvania canals and the Ohio river. The completion of the rail road from Cincinnati to Sandusky, on Lake Erie, which is now in active progress, must inevitably divert the stream of travel from the great West to New York and Boston, and it will scarcely be denied that, when it reaches those cities, the inducements which will be held out to merchants in their purchases there, will be quite sufficient to prevent them from going to Philadelphia; whereas, on the other hand, if by the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to Pittsburgh, the travel is drawn towards Baltimore, whatever benefit may result to her, a very large proportion must undoubtedly accrue to Philadelphia. In this particular at least, the interests of the two cities are identified; and, instead of regarding each other with a jealous distrust, they should be found uniting with hearty and untiring energy against the efforts of their northern rivals—N. York and Boston. Other considerations why the best interests of Pennsyl'a. would be promoted by a liberal policy on her part towards this company, could be adduced; but, at present, they might be considered out of place.

In regard to Virginia, it is hard to believe that she will continue to pursue a policy which, it is believed, is without a parallel in any other of the States of the Union.

New Hampshire has, in three different instances, given the right of way to lines of rail road terminating in Massachusetts. Massachusetts has permitted, in three cases, the extension of lines from cities on the coast of Connecticut and Rhode Island into her limits.

New York has allowed the construction of the great western line running from Troy and Albany towards Boston, and has also permitted her great southern route to Lake Erie to be tapped at Elmira, in Pennsylvania—thereby forming a connection with Philadelphia. Pennsylvania has, by the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal, and the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road, permitted a connection to be made by Baltimore with her whole system of public works. Indiana has allowed the White Water Canal to terminate at Cincinnati. Maryland has, also, given a most signal example of liberality to a great enterprise by permitting the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which traverses 200 miles of her territory, to terminate in the District of Columbia.

And finally, the road leading from Charleston, in South Carolina, passing through Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky, and looking to Cincinnati as its termination, completes the catalogue. Virginia alone of all the States seems to stand aloof from so liberal a policy, and to regard the appeals of even her own citizens upon this subject with indifference.

If it were possible to draw the trade of the great west to her capitol by means of the James River and Kenhawa Canal, there might, perhaps, be some force in the arguments used for not granting to this company the right of way; but who, that is at all familiar with the growing greatness of the Mississippi valley, can for a moment suppose such a result to be possible!

Is it not beyond the range of a brief memory since almost the entire region watered by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, now teeming with millions of human beings, and rejoicing in the comforts and blessings of civilization, abode in primeval solitnde; and, who now can foresee what will be the resources of this vast region within a few short years to come? As it has been, so will it again be beyond the conception of the most enthusiastic mind.

Enough, however, is known to render it a matter of absolute certainty that sufficient will be found to justify the most sanguine anticipations, predicated of all the great schemes of internal improvement of the present day. In this view of the subject it cannot be doubted that the Virginia Legislature, at its next session, will grant the privilege of the right of way, unembarrassed by onerous and oppressive conditions.

To the city of Baltimore, the completion of this work to the Ohio river is an object of the most earnest solicitude.

Since the completion of the lock and dam navigation on the Monongahela, rendering the communication between Pittsburgh and Brownsville expeditious and easy, much the largest portion of the western travel has been diverted from other routes to this city; and during the winter season, when the Pennsylvania and New York canals are closed, this road is beginning to be regarded as the cheapest and most desirable route for the transportation of merchandise, between the Atlantic seaboard and the west.

These results are, however, but the small dust of the balance, compared with those which may be expected when the road is completed to the Ohio river.

The experience of the past gives glorious promise of the future; and, the tide of prosperity, which has already set in upon us, the evidences of which greet us on every hand, will continue to flow with a constantly increasing volume, until Baltimore shall become, what nature originally intended her to be, second to none of the cities of the Union. By order of the Board,

SAMUEL JONES, Jr.
President pro tempore.

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S APPEAL.

In a former paper we gave the first part of Cassius M. Clay's appeal to his countrymen, containing a history of the proceedings which resulted in the forcible removal of his press. The remainder of the appeal is taken up with answering the charges of the Manifesto of the Mobocrats. These charges Mr. Clay hasarrangedinto five articles, and takes up one after another and answers them. We shall give these charges and the reply as we have room, beginning with the first as follows:

In this manifesto, and indictment, and verdict, I am accused:

1. Of being an Abolitionist in its Southern sense—my northern visit is imputed to me as a crime—and I am declared returning home "the organ and agent of an incendiary sect."

With regard to the first allegation: I am so far an abolitionist as certain men named George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, and some other such "fanatics," who got together in 1776, and enunciated some very "mad and incendiary" doctrines. I followed up the same Washington who, some years after that memorable event, declared that so far as his vote could go towards the abolition of slavery, it should never be wanting. The same Washington, at some time subsequent, liberated all his slaves. I was "fanatic" enough to follow his advice and example, and would have others do likewise, thinking it better to be just than rich. On the other hand, I am opposed to the violation of law in any respect, either for the purpose of liberating a slave, or of murdering by mobs a loyal citizen. I look upon the rebels of the 18th, who bore death and arms in their hands, in order to perpetuate slavery, as infinitely lower in crime and infamy than the "incendiary sect," *if such there be*, who would use similar means to liberate the slave. God forbid that I or my countrymen should form an alliance with or submit to the despotism of either. Neither the Liberty party nor the Garrisonians hold any such murderous doctrines; they are monopolized by the "respectable gentlemen" of the 18th of August. The Garrisonian abolitionists are non-resistants; they hold with O'Connell that no revolution or change of government is worth a single drop of human blood. The Liberty party holds the doctrine put forth by their convention held at Cincinnati on the 11th day of June, 1845. They say of slavery "we believe that its removal can be effected *peaceably, constitutionally*, without real injury to any, with the greatest benefit to all." So that if I was an Abolitionist in its broadest sense, there is no cause or excuse for any number of respectable men to come upon me and murder me, or trample upon the constitutional liberty of speech and of the press. The Whigs call me a Whig—I wrote to the Abolitionists on the 11th of June a letter published in the True American where I call myself a Whig—the Abolitionists call me a Whig—and the Democrats call me a Whig; I hold the principles of the Whigs of '76, "eternal resistance to tyrants"—and all the renegades, apostates and traitors in Kentucky shall not shake me from whatever measures I choose to advocate, or from whatever men I choose to ally myself.

When my visit to the North is imputed to me as a crime, and so voted by prominent Whigs of Kentucky it is time that I should cease to suffer in reputation for their sakes and speak plainly to them and the nation. Time after time did I receive the most urgent invitations from Whigs of the North to come and aid the cause: yet as often did I refuse. I had a great work to perform and did not wish to place my opponents on the vantage ground. For well did I know that whatever honors I might receive at the North would be construed by the enemies of emancipation in Kentucky into an alliance with abolitionism.

When at last, however, serious apprehensions began to be entertained that Texas would come into the Union with its unequal representation, slavery, and national dishonor. I felt it my duty to go and give aid to the cause of my country in whatever field of battle she called me. I went by the advice of one of the central committee for the Whigs of Kentucky,—by special invitation from about fifty Whig clubs of the North,—by the request before and after my departure of four hundred and sixteen committee men, representing clubs, counties and conventions—by the irresistible persuasion of fifty patriotic Whig women of Ohio—and last of all by the tacit approval of the leader of the Whig party, Henry Clay. The day before I left Lexington, I called upon Mr. Clay and told him the purpose of my mission; that it was thought by our friends that I could have an influence, from my peculiar position, with the anti-slavery, anti-Texas voters of the free States, which no other man could, and that I was willing to go if I could aid the Whig cause. Mr. Clay said nothing, but nodded his head, with an approving smile; and after some unimportant conversation he offered me letters of introduction, which I declined as unnecessary. Whether I accomplished any good there or not remains for others to say. It is enough for me to know, if I were vain enough to assume to myself consideration which belong to the vital interests which were at stake in the canvass, that never did any man of my age in America draw together so large and intensely interesting audiences. The greatest intellect of the nation, the greatest orator of any age, said to me, "They had rather hear you than me." The most large-souled, uncompromising man in the Union was pleased to compliment me: "We regard you as one of the pillars of the great temple of American liberty." I mention these things not with the silly vanity of self-elation,—I know them undeserved and the overflow of hearts touched with sympathy for a man who had suffered proscription in the cause of justice and truth—for a man of proper feeling is less wounded by censure than unmerited compliment, and loves more to deserve praise than to receive it—but because much enmity and denunciation have been poured upon me here, charging me with being the cause of Mr. Clay's defeat, by my visit to the North, and by forcing him into the Gazette letter!

"The Speed letter—aye, the Speed letter!" Well, then, if the whole truth must be told, the Whigs of New York are sorely responsible for the effect of that letter if any it had; they published it *without my advice and in opposition to my consent*. The letter on its face shows itself to be confidential and not intended for the public eye. I have by me, Mr. Speed's letter, apologizing for the action of his friends in publishing it in his absence and without his consent, because of the eminent service it was thought it would render the cause. As soon as Mr. Clay's letter to the Kentucky Gazette was received by me, I immediately sat down to a table and wrote to him that I was grieved if I had misunderstood his sentiments, drawn as my opinion was from his whole history and repeated written declarations—that if he was not favorable to emancipation I regretted it on my own account—on his account—and on account of our common country. That I was devoting myself unweariedly and honestly to the success of that party whose triumph was to result in his elevation—but if *he* conceived me doing any injury to the cause that I would not again open my mouth in the canvass. His answer was that, stolen from Horace Greely, and published without my ever having seen it, by the Democracy of New York. During my whole visit North, although I was cordially received by the anti-slavery men of all parties;—I addressed but two abolition meetings: and then it was to defend the proposition of Henry Clay and the slaveholders, that "That is property which the law "makes property." Every where among Abolitionists I made some enemies by defending this dogma, which now by the disregard of all law, avowed on the 18th, is of no more effect, but null and void. Every where, among Abolitionists especially, did I make enemies by defending Henry Clay. How then dare Henry Clay's son and Kentucky Whigs sit in solemn conclave and vote me to be "the organ and agent of an incendiary sect"?—And under this pretext to rob me of my property, and threaten me with murder? To my brother Whigs throughout the Union I appeal from this ungrateful and calumnious accusation!

Anti-rent Trials.

A slip from the *Delaware Express* gives us the following important news:

Delhi, Saturday Evening, Oct. 11.

Edward O'Connor convicted of Murder—Van Steenberg and O'Connor sentenced to be Hung—Four Prisoners sent to the State Prison for Life, and Thirteen for a Term of Years—Adjournment of the Oyer and Terminer.

The trial of Edward O'Connor, alias Powhattan, for the murder of Under Sheriff Osman N. Steele, has been brought to a close, after a sitting of five days. Mr. Gordon commenced summing up yesterday morning in behalf of the prisoner, and spoke till half past four P. M. occupying about seven hours; and it is not for the want of a faithful discharge of his duty, in making an earnest and able appeal to the jury, that his client is not now at liberty.

Mr. Van Buren, the Attorney General, followed on the part of the prosecution. His address, which occupied about 4½ hours, was listened to with the most profound attention by a large auditory.

Jndge Parker charged the Jury in his usual clear and distinct manner, and decidedly against the prisoner.

The case was given to the Jury at a quarter past eleven o'clock, when the Court adjourned to 7 o'clock this morning.

Upon the assembling of the Court at the appointed hour, the prisoner was placed at the bar, and the usual question being put, the foreman answered, "we find the prisoner at the bar guilty of murder."

The Jury being polled, each responded that such was his verdict.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock.

10 o'clock.—The Court assembled to perform the melancholy duty of passing sentence. Van Steenberg, Brisbane, and several others were deeply moved, while O'Connor, Squires, Earle and some others appeared hardened to their fate.

SENTENCE OF JOHN VAN STEENBERG.

Judge Parker—John Van Steenberg you have been found guilty of the murder of Osman N. Steele; have you any thing to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon you?

Prisoner—I am innocent; I don't think I ought to be punished.

Judge Parker—You have been tried by a Jury of your own country, and one almost of your own selecting; you have been defended by able counsel and have been pronounced guilty. The Court entertained no doubt of your guilt. You were one of the two hundred disguised men who were present at the Earle sale, and who had combined to take the life of an esteemed citizen and faithful public officer. And there is much reason to believe that you fired on that occasion, and perhaps the fatal shot. You have thus taken the life of a fellow being, and the Court entertaining not the slightest legal doubt of your guilt, there is no reason why sentence should not be pronounced upon you.

You have but a short time to live. It is not necessary to admonish you in relation to your awful situation. There are others whose province it will be to advise with you, and who will see that you have every opportunity and means furnished you to prepare for your final end.

It is the judgement of the Court that you be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and that on Saturday, the 29th of November next, you be taken to the place of execution, and hung till you are dead.

Prisoner—(much agitated) may I speak—Mr. Gordon, I want to—

Judge Parker—If you have any communication to make, you can make it to your counsel. The Sheriff will remove the prisoner.

SENTENCE OF EDWARD O'CONNOR.

Edward O'Connor, you have been found guilty of murder. What have you to say why sentence of the law should not be pronounced against you?

Prisoner—I say I am not guilty of the crime.

Judge Parker—Upon that subject, the Court entertain no doubt. No doubt can exist that you were at the Earle sale; that you were one of the 200 men armed and disguised on that occasion; and even if you did not fire, of which there is at least a question, still you were there and participated in the outrage; there can therefore be no question of your guilt.

The judgement of the court is, that you be taken hence to the place from whence you came, and that on Saturday, the 29th day of November next, you be taken the place of execution, and there, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, you be hung until you are dead.

Prisoner (looking round upon the audience as the Sheriff removed him,) Remember, my friends, I die an innocent man.

SENTENCE OF DANIEL W. SQUIRES.

Daniel W. Squires, you have plead guilty to manslaughter in the 1st degree. What have you to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?

Prisoner—I don't know that I have any thing to say.

The sentence of the Court is, that you be confined in the State Prison in Clinton County, for the term of your natural life.

SENTENCE OF MOSES EARLE.

Moses Earle, you have plead guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. What have you to say, &c.?

Prisoner—I hope you will consider me, and do me all the good you can, and I hope the God of Heaven will reward you for it. I hope you will try to get me pardoned, that I may return to my companion.

Judge Parker—It is certainly a painful duty to pass sentence upon a man of your years * * The judgement of the Court is, that you be confined in the State Prison in Clinton County, for the term of your natural life.

OTHER SENTENCES.

We have not room or time to give in our Extra the remarks of Judge Parker in all the cases of sentence; but will publish them in our regular paper of Wednesday next. The following are the remainder of the sentences:

Zera Preston had pleaded guilty to Manslaughter in the first degree—State Prison for life.

John Phoenix, aged 21; John Burtch, aged 22; John Lathan, 45; William Reeside 24; Isaac L. Burhans, 23; all plead guilty to Manslaughter in the first degree. Each sentenced to the State Prison for 7 years.

Calvin Madison pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the 1st degree. State Prison 10 years.

William Brisbane had pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the 2d degree. State Prison 7 years.

Daniel Northrop pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the 1st degree. State Prison for life. (The Court intimated that should his conduct warrant it, the Court would intercede for his pardon in two or three years.)

Charles T. McCumber pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the 2d degree. State Prison 7 years.

William Jocelyn pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the 4th degree. State Prison 2 years.

Robert Scott, indicted for murder, also for conspiracy, being armed and disguised; &c. Proceedings suspended on the former and fined $500 on the latter, (to which he had plead guilty.)

John Davis stands in the same position. Proceedings suspended on the former, and $100 fined on the latter.

Darius Travis, Augustus Kettle, Edwin Mason, Barbour Stafford, Henry L. Russell, Zadoc Pratt Northrop, John Whitson, Jr. James Clayton, Smith Sanford and Alonzo Sanford, all young men, mostly under 21 years of age, had pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the 4th degree. Sentence suspended, and the prisoners allowed to go at large.

Henry D. Wickham, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the 4th degree. Sentence suspended; and gave bail to appear at the next Oyer and Terminer.

Francis F. Scott, pleaded guilty to conspiracy, being armed and disguised. Sentence suspended.

The Court then adjourned *sine die.*

Arrest of Henry Isaacs, the Book-Keeper of Holford, Bancker & Co., for embezzling $40,000.—From information communicated this morning to Camp and Wilkes, the editors of "The National Police Gazette," of this city, this young man, the late book-keeper and confidential clerk of Holdford, Banker & Co., of Wall street, was arrested while attempting to escape justice, by sailing for Jamaica, in the clipper Sally An.

The above named gentlemen called in the aid of Justice Osborn, of the Lower Police, and George Relyea, of the Independent Police, with whom the arrest was effected.

Isaacs stands charged with embezzling or robbing his employers of about $40,000, nearly all of which he has lost in gambling.

He had taken passage by the name of Hendrickson and went on board at 7 o'clock this morning. The vessel was to have sailed this day for Jamaica. Isaacs was taken to the city prison for further examination.—*New York Courier.*

Scene in a School Room.—"First class in philosophy come up. Ichabod, what are the properties of heat?"

"The properties of heat is to bake bread, bile water, cook eggs, and"——

"Stop!—Next. What are the properties of heat!"

"The properties of heat is to warm your toes, when they gets cold, by holding 'em to the fire, and so forth."

Next. What are the properties of heat, Solon!"

"The chief properties of heat is that it expands bodies, while cold contracts them."

"Very good, Solon. Can you give an example!"

"Yes, sir. In summer, when it is hot, the day is long, in winter, when it is cold, it gets to be very short."

"Go to the head, Solon; boys, take your seats"—and the learned pedagogue was least in wonder that so familiar an instance of illustration should have escaped his philosophic mind.

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 18, 1845

THE FACTORY STRIKE.

The New York Tribune has an article on the Factory Strike, from which we take all that bears directly upon the state of affairs here, and append a few comments:

INDUSTRIAL ANARCHY.

Some journals have republished, with an evident chuckle of delight, the details given by the Pittsburgh papers of the recent 'strike' of women employed in the Allegheny Factories, and the means by which they succeeded in stopping the works. To us, these narratives brought none other than painful emotions. To hear that three or four hundred young and respectable women, not satisfied with refusing to work on the terms offered, as they had a perfect right to do, proceeded to burst open gates guarded by stalwart men, break into factories, and then force those who preferred working to desist,—all the while surrounded, backed, cheered on by a crowd of admiring masculine spectators—this is a story very far from amusing to us. Whatever were the wrongs of these women, it seems to us that their attempt to redress them involved the grossest violation of the rights of Property and of Personal Liberty. They were in the factories on this errand but as wilful tresspassers, and could do nothing there lawfully against the wishes of the proprietors. And if they were five hundred to fifty, neither their number nor anything else gave them the least right to say hat those who chose to work should not do so.—Majorities have no right to overrule the will of minorities unless by compact; and wherein had the persistent workers consented to be governed by the regulations of the strikers?

But in affirming that the Amazons of Allegheny did wrong, we do not assert that they acted without provocation or from improper motives.—They doubtless thought they were struggling for rights withheld from them by the tyranny of Capital. The relation of Laborer and Employer is so false and antagonistic in Society around us, that all sorts of hallucinations are generated by it.—Let us try to separate the true from the false in regard to the controversy in question:

1. The Factory Girls of Pittsburgh and Allegheny say, "The hours of Labor (over twelve per day) in the mills are too many. Add to these what are needed for taking food, sleep, &c., and they leave us no time for mental improvement or healthful exercise. Yet we are compelled to work all these hours. We demand their reduction to ten."

2. "But," answer the Employers, "we are under constraint as well as you. If we run our mills but ten hours, while those with whom we compete in the market run theirs twelve and more, we cannot sell our fabrics so cheap as they do, and must sell at a loss or stop working—in either case be ruined. So that you would gain nothing by our compliance with your demands, for you would soon be thrown out of work and eagerly seeking places in the twelve-hour factories, while we should be bankrupt and our creditors suffering for our blind folly."

3. "We disbelieve or care not for this," say the Girls; "it is more important that our lives be preserved by healthful exercise and our minds improved by hours of culture, than that you be enabled to sell cloth half a cent cheaper per yard. If others do wrong, do you set the example of doing right, and we will see the movement supported."

—And so the parties come to issue, and the Factories are stopped. The businesss of the manufacturers is brought to a dead halt at a time when the demand for goods is unusually good and prices remunerating—the strike, if long persisted in, will be sure to break some of them—and the Girls who were earning at least twice as much as working women throughout the country average, and getting their pay promptly, are now earning nothing, and may remain so for months. If any of them engage in other pursuits, it will be to far less advantage than they worked in the factories. If they go out to work in households, they will have to work quite as many hours, have no more time for improvement, obtain much less than, and receive it neither so regularly nor so certainly as they did in the factories. Their social position will be lowered, and their narrow independence abridged by the change. And beside, they will thus come in competition with and throw out of employment many who earn a subsistence by domestic service. If they try Needle-work, they will be far worse off in every way, and their competition will press on a class on the brink of famine. Where is the escape from this labyrinth?

Bear in mind that the ground *justly* taken by the employers, points distinctly to deeper and darker gulfs of depression and degredation. For if, in some not distant season of manufacturing and general depression, a few companies should see fit to increase as they might the hours of labor to *fourteen*, they would be enabled thereby to undersell their rivals who maintained the *present* hours, and these must come up to the new standard or be ruined. The argument expressly implies and establishes this. As Free Trade between nations renders of necessity, the *lowest* reward of labor in any the ultimate standard in all, so Free Competition in Industry draws after it similar internal consequences in regard to the conditions and rewards of Labor.

And let none say that the new doctrines and ideas of our day have produced the present collision. Pittsburgh is a most devout and practical city, of whose *twenty-five or thirty Churches* not one can be obtained for a Social Reform Convention. It is a city of Religion and Industry, in which dreamers have little influence. But in truth, these "strikes" are older than all modern theories—are as old as the existence of distinct classes known as Employers and Employed. They are less frequent and less disastrous in our day and country than they were in Great Britain forty years ago. They grow naturally out of the relation they influence. When one class live by working for another, receiving and subsisting upon wages, therefore, there will always be jealousies, differences and occasional collisions between them. It is the seeming interest of the one to pay the least possible sum for the work they receive; of the other to do the least work that will answer for the pay they receive. And as humility and self-depreciation are not prominent traits of human nature, the hired will generally fancy they are inadequately paid, whether the fact be so or not. Hence heart-burnings, hatreds, unfaithfulness, eye-service and collisions. *And hence hollow-hearted, worthless demagogues, by clamorous advocacy of working men's rights and interests, are constantly elevated to power.*

COMMENTS

Our readers will see, in the above article, that Mr. Greely takes grounds similar to this paper, in regard to this strike. He acknowledges the evil to be remedied, and so have we done from the beginning. He points out the impropriety of the operatives attempting to accomplish their object by force, and while he admits their claims he acknowledges the impossibility of their being complied with, in the present state of affairs.—He acknowledges that the ground taken by the employers is a *just* one, although he painfully contemplates the evils it may, in future, produce. He, with a most graphic pen, describes the miseries which the strike has brought upon the girls and which it *will* bring upon them if persisted in. We wish every operative in the factories could read these remarks, and see how utterly hopeless is their undertaking, and how destructive of their own best interests.

No man in the country more deeply sympathises with the operative and laboring classes than Horace Greely, and though we cannot agree with all his views, and esteem some of his means of reform chimerical, yet we honor and love the man for his benevolence of heart and sincere desire to ameliorate the condition of his fellow-men.

We do not believe Mr. Greely's mode of relief from what he calls the "tyranny of capital," which we understand to be "*association*," can ever be extensively successful. Neither do we believe that any mere human means will ever remove the curse entailed upon mankind in consequence of the Fall, which brought "death into our world and all our woe." The Bible holds out to man no freedom from the ills that flesh is heir to, in this life. Sickness, toil, disappointment, sorrow, and continual change are the lot of all. The original decree of God to man was, "by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread," and our blessed Saviour told his disciples, "in this world ye shall have tribulation." The design of Christianity is principally to prepare man for another state of existence, and its natural tendencies, in the performnce of this work, are to ameliorate his condition, by making men quiet, peaceable, industrious, honest, kind, benevolent, and loving to all men—but it does not promise man any paradise in this world, but points him to a *rest* in Heaven. All efforts to ameliorate the condition of man, independent of Christianity, are wholly vain—and all attempts to deliver him from the natural consequences of the introduction of sin into the world, by efforts to establish a terrestrial paradise, are only the dreamy fantasies of men who would be wise above what is written.

We think, also, that Mr. Greely is mistaken in supposing that the stand which he acknowledges the manufacturers have *justly* taken, will result in an increase of the evil deprecated. It is well known that when a business is depressed, the natural remedy is,—a less number of hours and lower wages. If more goods are manufactured in 12 hours than can be sold at a profit, it certainly would not help the matter any to glut the market by working 14 hours. The case is also different, because the operatives have it clearly in their own power to prevent such an increase. If any one, or two, or more factories, attempt such an increase, let the operatives refuse to work, and there the matter will end. The manufacturer also would clearly be in the wrong; he would not only be taking advantage of his workmen, but of his brother manufacturers, and his conduct would be condemned by the whole community. The case with us here is entirely different. Our manufacturers are asked to struggle against a competition absolutely impossible for them to sustain, and because they will not undertake this hopeless task, they are denounced in the bitterest terms, by the demagogues in our midst.

Mr. Greely makes an error of some importance to the character of our city. He speaks of our "*twenty or thirty churches*"—if he had said "*ninety or a hundred*," he would have been nearer the actual number.

Mr. Greely also errs in supposing some of of our manufacturers must *break*, if the strike continues. There is no danger of that. They are all on a firm foundation, having been built on actual capital. The greatest danger is, if the strike continue, they will deserts their present buildings, and remove their machinery to places where they can operate in peace.

☞ The Post of yesterday was particulary savage. The editor seems to have lost his balance entirely. He denies that he had any "express" out after the returns, but don't deny that one was run by Mr. Patterson, and if it was not run for the Post and the Locofocos, we do not know who it was for. We hardly think Mr. Patterson run the express on his own account. But the editor also most amusingly denies that he brought out the *rooster!* Will he say that the *rooster* and the flaming capitals would not have been forthcoming if the Locofocos had succeeded! He acknowledged on the morning after the election that he had a table partly in type which he did not use, because the returns were so "*very* imperfect!"

The editor also asks us, in the "bombastes furioso" style, what "tricks" and "frauds" his paper has enacted, and says if we don't *retract*, he will give the "*matter further notice!*" Here is a pretty pickle. We wonder if the editor's own conscience didn't tell him what "*frauds*," when he penned the article. We need only point him to the "fraud" he attempted in his paper of Monday last, in which our language was taken from its connection, and a meaning given to it that we never thought of, and which the context shows we never intended. This was a most base and contemptible "fraud," and is sufficient to lower the character of any man in the estimation of the community who will be guilty of it. If this "retraction" does not satisfy the editor, let him "give the matter further notice," as soon as he likes.

☞ The Cleveland Herald states that the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company has organized and elected Directors, and that the Road is to be commenced immediately, beginning at Cleveland.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.
GLORIOUS NEWS!

Whigism Triumphant—Nativism Prostrate!

We can hardly find words to express our joy at the result of the election in Philadelphia, where the Whig ticket has succeeded by a most triumphant majority. The Locofocos have carried the county, and Nativism is completely prostrate!—We give the following items:

PHILADADELPHIA CITY.

The Inquirer of Wednesday thus sums up the result in the city:

The Whigs of Philadelphia yesterday achieved a glorious victory. The result is most gratifying. We have carried our whole City Ticket by majorities ranging from *four hundred to fifteen hundred.* Colonel Swift (the Whig candidate for Mayor) leads Mr. Keyser, (Native American) 438 votes, while he leads Col. Page 1034. The whole vote polled in the city was 13,728, or nearly a thousand less than last year. The majority on our Council Ticket will not vary much from a thousand, while some of our candidates on the City and County Ticket have received a still larger majority—probably 1500 in the city. These latter calculations, however, are formed on partial returns, as at 3 o'clock this morning, no vote had been fully reported, except for the Mayor. It is beyond all question, however, that we have swept the board in the City of Philadelphia, and have realized the warmest expectations of our friends.

The vote for Mayor in the city stands thus:

For Swift, (Whig) 4962; for Keyser, (N. A.) 4524, for Page, (L. F.) 3928.

Whig Council Ticket.

Up to the time we go to press (now 4 o'clock, A. M.) we have no official returns of the vote on the City Council Ticket, but it is ascertained beyond a doubt, that it will show more than *One Thousand Whig Majority.*

THE COUNTY.

When the Inquirer and the United States Gazette went to press, there were not enough votes counted off to ascertain the exact result, but it was supposed the Locofocos had beat the Natives.—The following which we cut from the Baltimore Patriot settles the question:

Latest from Philadelphia.—By a slip from the Philadelphia Ledger, received last night through the Express of Messrs. Adams & Co., we learn that the Locofoco ticket for city and county officers has succeeded by 678 majority, and the county ticket by over 1000. Delaware county has gone for the Whigs by nearly 200 majority.

So the result is that the Whigs have carried the city officers entirely and the Locofocos cos the offices to be elected by city and county together, and the county alone, and the Natives are nowhere.

Fayette County.—By the "Brownsville Free Press," we learn that the "Locofoco Rail-Road Ticket," has prevailed by a majority of 300.

Greene County—Has gone Locofoco as usual, with the exception of Register and Recorder.

Erie County—has elected an entire Whig ticket. The turn-out was very small.

In *Washington* the Locofocos have carried their whole ticket by about 100 majority. This is unfortunate for the success of the Railroad.

In *Beaver* the Whigs have succeeded with the exception of Sheriff and one Assemblyman.

In *Butler* the Locos have carried the whole ticket, except Sheriff, the Whigs having succeeded in electing George W. Reed. The Loco majority is about 100.

In *Indiana* the Whigs, as usual, have carried their ticket.

Mercer, it is said, has gone for the Locos.

Crawford ditto.

OHIO ELECTION

By a slip from the Columbus State Journal we have the following news from Ohio.

Darke and Shelby have gone for the Whigs—again; and so rumor says has Highland—also a gain. Knox has gone for the Locofocos by a reduced majority, and Muskingham has carried the Whig ticket by 800 majority. Hamilton has gone for the Locofocos as usual; but Belmont has gone for the Whigs, and so has Greene, and Warren, and Miami. Ohio is a glorious Whig State.

Stark County.—This strong Locofoco county has been revolutionized. The Canton Repository says:

We rejoice in being enabled to announce, that the Independent Ticket has succeeded throughout in old Molly Stark. This triumph was effected by a Union of portions of both parties determined to rid themselves of the corruptions of Cliques and Caucus nominations. The result shows that Samuel Stover, Whig, is elected Representative; Henry Shanafelt, whig, Sheriff; Jacob Keplinger, Democrat, Treasurer; James Armstrong, Democrat, Prosecuting Attorney; Geo. Howenstine, Democrat, Commissioner; and Lewis Fogle, Whig, Poor House Director.

Harrison County.—This Locofoco county has also been revolutionized. After a most exciting contest, the Whigs have elected their entire ticket. This is a glorious victory.

In *Columbiana* county the Locofocos carried their ticket without opposition.

In *Jefferson* county the Whigs carried their Assembly men, the Locos the rest.

HURRAH FOR GEORGIA.

Returns from seventy one counties render the election of the Whig candidate for Governor, Mr. Crawford, certain. The Whig gain in these counties, compared with the vote at the Preidential election, is 3,326.

The Whig papers in Georgia rejoice greatly at this result, as well they may. The Savannah Republican brings forward the "same old coon," "fat, slick and hearty."

"The Legislature will certainly be Whig on joint ballot—the Senate will have two or three Locofoco majority in the House. **Well done, Georgia!**

VERMONT STILL!

The Legislature of Vermont met at Montpelier on Thursday last. The Senate elected J. Barnett (Whig) President *pro tem*, with D. W. C. Clarke of Brandon Secretary. In the House of Representatives Hon. E. N Briggs, of Brandon, was chosen speaker by the following vote:

Briggs (W.) 105; Kellogg (Loco) 68; Farnsworth (Birney) 9; Scatt. 7.

There being no choice by the people, the two Houses met in Convention and promptly elected all the Whig candidates. The vote in Joint Ballot for Governor stood

Wm. Slade 132 D. Kellogg 75 W. Shafter 14
Slade over all others 43.

Vermont is Whig by 5,000 over all, when wanted.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞ "THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE" is published Daily Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner o Market and Fourth streets.* The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less, One insertion····$0 50
" " " Two insertions···· 0 75
" " " Three insertions···· 1 00
" " " Three months···· 3 00
" " " Six months···· 6 00
" " " Twelve months···· 10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines, or less, One year····$6 00
" " " Six months···· 5 00

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 21, 1845.

☞ The late state elections are full of cheering promise to the Whig party. They have done all that was expected, and even more. In *Georgia* we have gained an unexpected and triumphant victory. She has enrolled herself among her gallant Whig sisters in most brilliant style. *Vermont* has proved herself as true as her "Green Mountain Boys" in the days of the Revolution.—*Kentucky* has increased her Whig majority in Congress and displayed her ever-during attachment to the principles of her distinguished citizen, the great American Statesman. *Tennessee* has faltered through the influences natural to having a President from among her citizens, but her noble Whigs are ready to "pick their flints and try it again." There is no such word as "discouragement" in their vocabulary *Ohio* has shown that her "Buckeye boys" have too much sense to adopt the Anti-Tariff and Texas doctrines of the Locofoco party. *Maryland*, although she has lost her KENNEDY, through the deleterious influence of a third party, has maintained her Whig majority in both Houses, and has thereby given a pledge to the world that she has firmness enough to tax herself to discharge her obligations to her creditors. No fear of Maryland—her watchward is, in the language of her noble son, "Fight on, fight ever." *Pennsylvania*, wedded as she is to her ideal Democracy, a something which only exists in her perverted imagination, has done better than we expected. She has elected a majority of Locofocos, and a Locofoco Canal Commissioner, but whoever expected anything else! In all our Whig counties we have done well, and we have much to encourage us to do better in future. Pennsylvania Whigs, though long in the minority, understand well the meaning of "*Never give up.*" Taking everything into account, Whigs have no reason to be discouraged. Their party organization stands firm and unmoved, and with patience and perseverance, they will finally give laws to the nation, and see their principles fully carried out.

☞ The editor of the Post tries to defend his "fraud" upon his readers and upon this paper, in taking our language from its connexion, and giving it a meaning we never even thought of. He says:

"The sentiments expressed are *fairly* susceptible of the interpretation given them."

We are surprised the editor should make such a statement. We do not think he can find a single intelligent man who will bear him out in his forced interpretation.

We were speaking solely of half a dozen individuals who are doing a great mischief to Pittsburgh, laborers as well as capitalists, and who, having little at stake themselves were reckless of the injury they might do to others. This was our meaning, and our language expressed it. The Post has done us a great wrong in attributing to us sentiments which we abhor.

☞ The Factories all went to work yesterday morning, according to the arrangement made on Friday. A very respectable portion of the hands commenced in the morning, and their number increased during the day, so that some of the Factories had, in the afternoon, about three-fourths of their usual number, and others about half. They will fill up in a few days, as the excitement dies away. There was no disturbance or outbreak during the day, although squads of persons were congregated on the streets, near the Factories, engaged in animated discussion of the all-absorbing topic. We were glad to see very few females about.

HEAVY VERDICT.—A Miss Annette Eyres, on Thursday, in New York, recovered a verdict of *one* thousand dollars against a Mr. George Clayton for a malicious prosecution. He had formerly boarded with the lady, and she had occasion to sue him for his board, but twice swore off the trial in consequence of the absence of a material witness. Mr. Clayton thereupon made a complaint of perjury against her before Justice Taylor, and stated that she swore the witness was sick, but this was disproved on the examination, and Miss Eyers, who had been arrested, was discharged. For this conduct, Mr. Clayton is mulcted in the sum of $1000 damages and costs.

SERIOUS AFFLICTION OF JAMES G. BIRNEY.—The Detroit Advertiser "learns by a gentleman from Saginaw that Mr. BIRNEY's illness has been and still is of a very serious character. He experienced a succession of paralytic attacks, or something in the nature of paralysis, which has very materially affected his organs of speech.—Whenever he becomes at all animated in conversation or rapid in his utterance, it is with difficulty that he can be understood. Unless he should obtain relief soon, his career as a public man would seem to have closed. His general health is good. We have not abated one jot or tittle of our opposition to his course in the late Presidential election, but we lament as sincerely as his warmest supporters, the calamity which has apparently prostrated his powers."

TRAVELLING ON THE HUDSON.—The number of passengers on the Hudson, in the season of 1844, was 1,000,000. This year it will probably amount to 1,200,000, or 120,000 for each of the nine months of the travelling season.

The Murderers of Col. Davenport.

The Davenport Gazette expresses its gratification at the arrest of the murderers of the late Col. Davenport of that place. It says:

Fox was arrested on the 8th ult., at Centerville, Wayne county, Indiana, and is now travelling to Rock Island in custody of a guard. *Birch* and *Long* were arrested at Sandusky, Ohio, on the 19th ult., and were brought to Rock Island via Michigan and Chicago. They are safely confined in Jail. The persons arrested concocted and executed the murder of Col. D., and are well known as the leaders of a large banditti that have infested Northern Illinois for several years past.

The pursuit and capture of the miscreants was managed by the gentleman to whom the matter was committed with consummate ability, energy and prudence. The Court of Rock Island County being in session, we suppose the prisoners will be arraigned some day next week.

A gun and pistol belonging to the late Col. D., and stolen at the time of his murder, have been recovered within a few days and are now in the possession of his family. They were found in Lee county, Iowa, about nine miles from Fort Madison and obtained and brought to this place by Col. D's. son on Monday evening.

LEOPOLD DE MEYER.

This distinguished performer, on the Piano, arrived in the Great Britain, and is shortly to give concerts in New York and other eastern cities.—The N Y Mirror says the musical world of America has been for some time on the *qui-vive*, in expectation of the advent of this wonderful pianist, for that he is wonderful is beyond all question, since his talents have received the endorsement of the greatest musicians in Europe. He is said to be, on the piano, what Paganini was on the violin—all other instrumentalists, extraordinary as their performances are, cannot be compared to him—he is unapproachable for power, delicacy of touch, energy, variety and facility of execution. The effect he produces is said to be indescribable—his *pianisimo* playing is wonderful. The most delicate bird cannot warble more *silverly*, than he can produce passages on the piano. And yet where they require power, he executes with an enormous force, nay vehemence.

It is truly remarked that the first literary men of the day have levied taxes on their muses to do homage to him, and the truthful pen of woman has not been silent in raising trophies to his genius. We present to our readers one of these tributes. It was written by Mrs. Valentine Bartholomew after hearing M. De Meyer play at Staudigl's concert.

Hush! 'tis the voice of birds,
Throughout the forest green,
No need there are of words
To paint the sylvan scene.
The nightingale and thrush,
The soaring larks are there,
From every tree and bush,
Their music fills the air.

Hark! to the distant storm—
Raised by De Meyer's hand;
The demon rears his form,
Mute is the feathered band:
The crash of elements is mixed
With voices under ground,
We listen breathless and transfixed
To that low unearthly sound.

And lo! 'tis joy again,
The thunder dies away,
The birds o'er forest hill, and plain
Have trimmed their plumage gay,
And he, the enchanter, bows to all,
And leaves for aye each heart in thrall.

We make the following extracts from a very interesting biography of M. Leopold De Meyer, which, we have no doubt, will be highly acceptable to our readers.

Leopold de Meyer was born at Vienna on the 20th of December, 1816. He is of noble descent, and his family is of high rank, and was at one time possessed of considerable power and affluence. His father was state counsellor and Knight at the Austrian court. His brother, John de Meyer, formerly held the rank of Court Physician at Constantinople, to Abdul Medschid, late Sultan of Turkey, and is now Court Physician to the reigning prince of Wallachia, and also one of the most celebrated geologists of his day. At an early age Leopold was sent to the University of Vienna, where he prosecuted his studies until his seventeenth year, being educated for the legal profession, and left the University at the close of the year, having completed his studies. Bred up with high expectations, and educated in the lap of luxury and ease, he was ill-prepared to meet the sudden wrench that awaited him. His father died suddenly from an attack of cholera; and, left to the bent of his own inclination, he determined to prosecute music, which was the delight and desire of his youth. Fortunately for the youthful Leopold de Meyer, his musical genius did not conceal itself amid luxury and foreign occupations. While quite a child he had an extraordinary fondness for the pianoforte, and was continually playing everything he heard by ear, after his own fashion; and before he had reached his sixteenth year he had become so wonderful as an amateur performer, that his company was eagerly sought in the most *recherches salons* of Vienna.—At length his name reached the ears of the Emperor. His Majesty having heard that a young nobleman, whose father was attached to the Crown, had obtained, as an amateur pianoforte player, an extraordinary success in the drawing rooms of the aristocracy of Vienna, expressed a desire to hear him, and accordingly the young pianist went to the palace, and performed before their Imperial Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of Austria, and the Court. From this circumstance, and from this day we may date the commencement of the brilliant career of the future great artist. For nearly two years he applied himself to study and practice with the most indefatigable zeal and industry under Francois Schubert, Professor of the Conservatoire of Vienna and Czerny; and before he was nineteen years of age he determined to travel, and create for himself a name that would blazon farther than the proudest ancestral banner, and fructify a talent that would prove to him a dearer source of wealth than the ruins of Golconda.

The first journey was made to Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia, where his eldest brother is now physician to the reigning Prince, and President of the Academy of Science. In this city he gave two concerts, and the success he obtained was a splendid forerunning to all his future greatness. These concerts were given under the immediate patronage of the Prince, who had already heard him in Vienna. From Bucharest he proceeded to Jassy, the capital of Moldavia.—He was bearer of a letter to the Prince of this place, who received the young pianist with the greatest favor, and patronized two or three concerts he gave. In the latter end of this year, 1835, M. de Meyer went to Odessa. On the day of his arrival at this city, at the request of Prince Nicholas Galitzin, he performed at a concert given for the benefit of the poor inhabitants to which Madame the Countess of Woroczow, wife of the Governor General of Lower Russia, lent her valuable assistance. The reception which Leopold de Meyeer met with at this concert determined him to give one at the theatre, and no sooner had he announced this determination, than every seat in the house was taken. The receipts resulting from this performance amount to no less a sum than five thousand rubles. A second concert was given by him in the hall of the Bourse with like success.

It was during Leopold de Meyer's sojourn at Odessa that he became acquainted with the Count Witte, General-in-chief of the Russian cavalry, with whom he undertook his next and most important journey to St. Petersburg. The acquisition of the Count's friendship was of great importance to the youthful artist in the Russian capital. Of his introduction at the imperial palace we find the following anecdote in the journals of the day:

"Some days after the Count Witte's arrival at St. Petersburg, having the honor to dine with their Imperial Majesties, he related that he had journeyed from Odessa with a young pianist of extraordinary merit, whereupon the Empress enchanted with the account, instantly despatched one of her coaches for M. de Meyer, determined on hearing him that same evening at the court. He accordingly came to the palace and played his fantasies from themes on *Somnambula* and *Anna Bolena*, which produced an astonishing effect on every one present. The Empress, after hearing the first *morceau*, rose from her seat, and approaching the piano, remained standing behind the chair during the whole performance, uttering aloud frequent demonstrations of surprise and delight."

Soon after his arrival at the capital of the Czars, Leopold de Meyer gave a grand concert at the Theatre Royal, which realized thirteen thousand rubles. The whole of the royal family were present, together with the Prince Royal of Prussia and the *elite* of the Russian nobility.

From hence, after a sojourn of three months, he departed for Moscow, where report had already heralded his fame. The enthusiasm he excited in the second capital was not a whit less than that he originated at St. Petersburg. Princes, potentates and nobles, vied with each other who should do him greatest favors. Concerts, assemblies, soirees, routs, fetes, all were given for his special introduction. Presents were intermingled with applauses, and the smiles of beauty were no less welcome to the youthful and sanguine artist, than the huzzas and bravos of the rougher sex. In short he became the lion of Moscow, and the eulogia heaped upon him were veritably sufficient to turn any moderate man's brain.

In consequence of his extraordinary successes, and the high favor in which he was received wherever he abode, we find Leopold de Meyer sojourning in Russia for nearly the space of eight years—that is, from 1835 to 1843. During this long period he visited all the principal cities of the empire. At length, in consequence of an invitation from his brother Johan, court physician to the late Turkish Sultan he left Russia, and proceeded once more to Wallachia, and from thence, in company with Prince Bibesko, a magnificent patron of the fine arts, and under his protection, he set out for Constantinople. Here he remained by special invitation for three months at the residence of the British ambassador, Sir Stratford Canning, who honored him with his friendship and protection. Through the instrumentality of Sir Stafford Canning, he obtained personal introduction to the Sultan. He was commanded to play before the Sultan in the seraglio, and Leopold de Meyer sent his own piano of Erard's manufactory thither. The Sultan was amazed and delighted; and on his departure covered him with testimonials of his munificence, among which we may mention, a splendid Turkish dagger and superb snuff-box, both gorgeously set in brilliants.

From Turkey M. De Meyer retraced his steps to his native city, Vienna, giving concerts *en route*, at each and all of which he obtained the most enthusiastic applauses from all classes. On his arrival at Vienna he gave seven concerts, at the greater number of which the Imperial Court were present; and it is needless to say his reception was flattering beyond all that preceded. He was made pianist by special appointment and diploma to the Emperor of Austria, and was also enlisted honorary member of the Conservatoire of Vienna.

In 1843 and 1844 we find the great pianist paying visits to the principal cities of Austria. From thence he proceeded to the German states, and, at Frankfort Darmstadt especially, his success was unbounded.

From Brussels he set out for Paris, where two days after his arrival he received special invitations from the Austrian ambassador, Count Appony, from the Duke de Cazes, from M. Lacave-Laplange, Minister of Finance, and the Countess Merlin, &c. &c. &c.

From Paris he proceeded last year, 1844, to London, in which capital, at the same moment, were found Thalberg, Mendelssohn, Doehler, Moscheles, and severel native pianists of high name and estimation. But he had only to be heard once to make evident his superiority over every pianoforte performer that ever appeared in that country.

De Meyer, in appearance, is exceedingly prepossessing. His countenance is frank, animated, and intelligent; and his features are expressive of indomitable good spirits and everlasting humor. Indeed, he is one of the best-tempered men in existence; and it is a rare thing to see him ruffled, even when provocation might well excuse a show of anger. In deportment and manners he has that ease and bearing which nothing but a consciousness of high birth and associating with the best classes of society could confer. In private life he is an inimitable mimic. Leopold de Meyer is one of the most acute and minute observers we ever conversed with; there is no escaping his shrewd glance. Whether it be a peculiarity or *bizarrerie* of manner that affords scope for his wit, or some strangeness of characteristic developement that proffers food for reflection, it is seized by him with avidity, and used or stored for use. From his education he is necessarily a man of learning and acquirement; from his travelling and mixing so much with the world, a man of information and knowledge.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Adams County has elected the whole Whig ticket, by some 500 majority.

In *Bedford County* the Locofocos have carried their ticket.

Lehigh County has elected one Locofoco and one Whig to the Legislature, and given 265 majority to the Locofoco Canal Commissioner.

OHIO FOREVER!

The Ohio State Journal, of Saturday evening says:

"The returns below are incomplete, but we are perfectly safe in saying that there will be an ample Whig majority in both Houses. In the Senate, the majority will not be less than six, and in the House it will not be less than ten, and may reach 16 or 18! Last year our majority was 16 on joint ballot; the year previous there was a small Whig majority in one House only, and for many years previous to that time, with a single exception, there was a Locofoco majority in both branches of the Legislature. Our progress is onward! Ohio is Whig throughout all her borders, from river to lake. We have gained in the popular vote in nearly every county, and if there was a contest for President next week, with the man of our choice to lead the noble Whig legions, we should count our majorities by *tens of thousands!* Honor, honor to the gallant and unfaltering Whigs of Ohio."

We find the following in the National Intelligencer of Thursday. It confirms the opinion we expressed yesterday, that it is the intention of Mr. Polk and the administration to bring about a repeal of the present tariff act, and to play into the hands of the advocates of Free Trade.—*U. S. Gazette.*

THE EXECUTIVE AND THE TARIFF.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce—probably well informed—gives us, under date of October 11th, the following inkling of the fixed purpose of the Executive in regard to the tariff:

"It is now a matter of certainty that the course of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the tariff will be such as will give entire satisfaction to the advocates of free trade. Their recommendations will go to the full extent of the propositions laid down by Mr. McDuffie in his late letter. The minimum principle and the specific duties are doomed to utter extinction. The message of the President and the Secretary's annual report will settle this matter, so far as they and their influence are concerned. The question is, what will Congress do!"

Sure enough, that *is* the question.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—The Northampton Courier, a Whig paper of high character and ability, speaking of the disastrous consequences attending the organization of the Native American party in Baltimore, makes the following sensible remarks:—*Balt. Pat.*

"The defeat in Baltimore has fully awakened her citizens to the evils of third partyism and on all sides regrets are expressed by those who were misled to vote the Native ticket. They have seen that the votes thrown by the Native party, have defeated the election of John P. Kennedy, and resulted in the election of a Locofoco who is utterly opposed to the whole scheme of Nativeism! Thus they are convinced that by withdrawing from the Whig ranks they have defeated their own purposes. This result has taught them a salutary lesson; and they are resolved *never again to desert the Whig standard or the Whig name.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 3 P. M.

The barque Elizabeth J. arrived here this morning in 11 days exactly from Havana She brings news of the arrival at Havana of the English steamer Avon, in 4 days from Vera Cruz, with despatches to the English Consul. She had on board the sum of $2,625,065, destined for England, being the gatherings of all the conductas at both Tampico and Vera Cruz up to the 3d inst., on which day she left. She had also on board 20 passengers, among whom was a banished General of Division of Santa Anna's late army, and the well known late Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bocagra, He too, we learn, was among the prescribed by the Herrera party now in the power in the capitol.

MORMON TROUBLES IN ILLINOIS.—Although there are no public demonstrations just now, yet we are well satisfied, from information, that the spirit of opposition to the Mormons is deeper and more intense than it appears on the surface; and that it will require but little to fan such a flame, not only in Hancock county, but in the surrounding counties, and even in some of the remote counties, as, when once set at work, will not leave a vestige of Mormonism in the State. The exasperation of the anti-Mormons is deep, bitter and unrelating, and every day but adds to it—and if circumstances do trasnspire to bring about a geneual collision between the Anties and the Mormons, during this fall or winter, the war will be a most fearful one. Indeed, we doubt the ability of the Govarnor and his officers, and their force of one hundred men, who are to be stationed Hancock county until next spring, to keep down the spirit of opposition, and prevent an outbreak.

Reports of continued depredations on the property of the Anti-Mormons—the old settlers—continue to reach us from Hancock. Considerable excitement has been created, especially in the northern part of the county, by the discovery of the murder of an old citizen and Anti-Mormon, of the name of *D bonaire*. The facts are stated to be, that Mr. Debonaire was returning from Carthage to Pontusuc, on the Mississippi, about 12 miles above Nauvoo, where he resides. He was missed for several days, when the neighbors turned out to search for him. After a search of several days, a party, on Wednesday last, came to a place where the earth seemed to have been lately disturbed.

It was in the bottom of a ditch of a prairie fence. Upon an examination, the body was found buried a short distance below the surface. He had been shot by some one in the rear of him, the ball having entered the back part of the head, passing through the brain; and lodging under the skin of the forehead. The body was found about midway between Carthage and Pontusuc, and from appearances, much force had been used to get it into the small hole in which it was buried. No clue had been found to the derpetrators of the offence. Other persons in the county are missing, nor has any thing yet been elicited as to the fate of Mr. Wilcox. All these things, whether they be rightly chargeable to the Mormons or not, contribute to keep up, and spread wider and wider, the spirit of opposition them, and may, with other exciting causes lead to serious out-breaks.

We have also a report, very imperfect in its details, that two travellers, who left the vicinity of Warsaw, a few days ogo, to cross the Mississippi at Madison, were missing, and fears were entertained that they had been killed. But we place little confidence in this story.—*St. Louis Republican.*

PHILADELPHIA—Oct. 18.

Pot Ashes are very dull at $3,75 ℘ 100 lbs. Beeswax is dull at 29c ℘ lb, cash. Flour—To-day there is a moderate inquiry for export, but the market is bare of common and fair brands, and none can be obtained under $5,25 ℘ bbl. Weeks sales for export and on speculation 9500 bbls. Coffee—The demand continues active and prices are 1-8c ℘ lb higher. Sales of 1000 bags Laguayra, including an entire import, at 5@7½c for triage to good quality. 3000 bags Rio, chiefly at 7½@8c, and 200 bags Maracaibo at 7½c, all 4@6 mos. Cotton—The late foreign news has produced no effect on our market. Feathers—Prices are firmer. Sales of 4000 lbs fair Western at 31c ℘ lb. Good quality are held at 32c. A sale of 8000 lbs prime Hackled Flax at 13c ℘ lb, 5 mos. Fish—Mackerel have not varied essentially in price. Sales of No. 1 from store at $11,75@12, No. 2 $8,50@8,75 and $9,50@10; and No. 3 at 4,25@6,75 for large and small sized Fish. Sales of Codfish at 2,50 ℘ 100 lbs. Fruit—No arrivals of new Malaga fruit. Sales of 60,000 Cocoa nuts at $35 ℘ M from the vessel, 100 bxs Sicily Lemons at $1,50 ℘ bx. At New York the first cargo of new fruit was sold on the 16th inst, viz—1375 bxs Raisins at 2,72@2,52½; 900 hf do. 1,30@1 32½. 100 qr do. 65@67½c and 1175 hf kgs Grapes at 2,75@3,12, cash. Ginseng is in limited request. A sale of 1100 lbs fair Crude at 35c ℘ lb, cash. Iron—Holders are firm with an upward tendency in Pig iron since the receipt of the late English advices. The stocks are light. Sales of 4,50@500 tons at $25@27 ℘ ton for Anthracite, and 29@32 for charcoal pig on time. Sales of Scotch Pig in lots at 37,50, cash. 23 tons round Blooms at 65. At New York last week 40,000 bbls common Rosin were contracted for at 80c ℘ bbl. At Wilmington, N. C. 70 000 bbls were taken, deliverable within one year. Oils—Sales of Linseed at 61@62c. Provisions—The market continues inactive. A sale of 100 bbls Western Mess Pork at $14 ℘ bbl, 4 mos. Prime at $10,75@11. Bacon—Stock light and the demand limited, and prices hardly supported. Sales of 1000 covered Hams at 9@10 cents ℘ lb. 30 casks Sides at 7¼c. Shoulders are held at 6¼c. Lard is more inquired after for shipment. Sales of 1700 kegs good Western at 8½c, cash, and 1100 bbls at 8½c. Butter comes in more freely. Sales of 3@400 kegs and firkins at 10@12c for fair and prime quality, chiefly at 10½@11c. City packed in hf kgs—sales at 12c cents. Cheese—Sales at 7@8c. Rice is scarce and prices are higher. We quote $5,12½@5,25 to-day. Cloverseed is in brisk demand. Sales at $5,25 ℘ bu for fair, and 1500 bu at 5.50 for good and prime seed. Wool—The export demand for Wool noted last week continues, and the week's transactions have been large, amounting to 115,000 lbs at about previous rates—in some cases at a slight reduction on our quotations. Among the sales we note 30,000 lbs tub washed at 28c, 6 mos. for export. 7000 lbs common and 1-4 blood at 26c net cash; 17,000 lbs at 28c for common, and 34c for 3-4 and full blood, 6 mos. 3000 lbs common and 1-2 blood at 28@30c 5000 lbs prime Saxony at 35, and 5000 lbs extra prime at 38c, on time.

BALTIMORE—Oct. 18.

Supply of Beeves at market on Monday quite full 900 head were purchased at prices equal to $2 75@4,75 net. Hogs—Market fully supplied. An advance in prices this week and quote at $4,75@5 with sales. Coffee—Market steady. Sales of the week reach 2000 bags Rio at prices ranging from 7 to 7½c—mainly at 7½ to 7¾. Small sales of Laguayra at 7½c. Fish—Herring $3,37½ for No 1 Mackerel is but little inquired for. Sales of No. 3 North at $5, and No. 2 at $8. Small codfish $2.25 and large at $2,87½ ℘ 100 lbs. Feathers—Sales at 25@33c according to quality. Howard street Flour—Sales at $5 of 600 bbls of good mixed brands. Some are asking $5 12½. Wheat—Sales of good to prime reds at 103 to 108 cents. Cloverseed good quality worth about $5 25. Timothy seed—We quote at $2,50@3 for ordinary to prime. Beef and Pork—We now quote as follows, viz: —Mess Pork 13.50@13.75; Prime 11.50@11,75; Mess Beef 10@10,50; No 1 8,50@9, and Prime nominally at 7@7.25. Bacon—We have to note a decline in the rates for both Shoulders and Sides. Sales have been of a limited character. Western, viz: Shoulders 7@7½c. Sides 7½@7¾c; assorted 8c and Hams ranging from 8½ to 10c, according to size and quality. Demand for Lard fair. No 1 Western in kegs at 8¼@8½c, and in bbls at 7¾@8¼c. Butter—Not much doing in Western, and we continue to quote at 11@12c. Glades is held at from 14 to 16c. Cheese—A brisk demand for Eastern. Sales at 8¼@9½c or casks, and 9½@10c for boxes. Rice—Holders now ask $5@5,12½, with limited sales. Whiskey—Sales of hhds at 26c and of bbls at 27c.—*American.*

CINCINNATI—Oct. 17

Butter—Supply only fair, prices sustained. For barrel the packers are paying 11 to 13c, sales of good mostly at 12@12½c. Cheese—Prices have advanced to 6¼c; sales of 2000 bxs for shipment. Coal—Two boat loads arrived on Wednesday. We may soon look for some abatement in prices. Feathers, a good demand at 27@28c. From wagon prime live geese will command 26@27c. Fruits—A considerable lot of Dried Peaches, crop of '45, were received a few days since, which are held at $2.50 ℘ bu—buyers offering $2.25. Dried Apples we quote at $1 from wagons, and $1 25 by retail from store Cranberries are worth $2 75 to $3 ℘ bu Flour—Between 7500 and 8000 bbls have been sold, commencing at $3.10 and going up to $3.43. Grain—Wheat 60c ℘ bu. Hogs—Some contracts have been made within the last fortnight, amounting to, perhaps, 4 to 5000 head, at $4 ℘ 100 lbs, but a majority of buyers prefer, as we remarked last week, to take their chance when the season was opened. There is every evidence that the number of hogs which will be driven to this point will very considerably exceed that of the last season and that they will also be heavier. It is estimated that the product of the West will be 25 ℘ cent. greater in weight than that of the last. Hogs have been contracted for in Tennessee to considerable extent, to be packed there, at $2,50 to $3, but we learn that the latter rate is now refused by the principal buyers. Iron—Sales of 127 tons Pig in several lots at $30, 4 mos. Molasses—Sales of N. O at 37½c. Oils—Linseed 61@64c; sales of Lard are at 60 to 65c. Provisions—The sales of Bacon have been very limited. Bacon, hog round 7¼@7¾; Hams 8@8½; Canvassed 8¼@9; Sugar cured 9@10; Extra do 9@10; Sides 8@8¼. Shoulders 6¼@7c ℘ lb. Lard, No. 1, 7½@7¾c; No. 2 6@6¼. Salt—Sales of Kanawha to extent of 6 to 700 bbls, in lots, at 23c. Sugars—Sales of 35 hhds at 6¾, 6¾@7@7½c. Seeds—Cloverseed sells from wagons at $4 25@4.37; Timothy we quote at $3,50@4. Flax is very firm at 37½c ℘ bu Sales of Whiskey from river and railroad yesterday at 19¾; a small lot at 19½c, and 80 bbls from canal at 20c; 50 bbls rectified from store at 18½c.—Peabody's P. C.

NEW YORK—Oct 18.

Ashes—Pots are dull at $3.87½@3.94. Pearls are steady at $4.12½@4.15. Cotton—More doing to-day, and the transactions reach 1700 bales. The rates are easy for the buyer, and the decline since the steamer is ⅛@¼c ℘ lb. Flour—There has been considerable done to-day, but mainly on speculation. We quote Genessee 5,50@5.56¼, with little or none to be had at the lower rate. Sales 1000 bbls Troy at 5.50, and 500 bbls Sour Western at 4.50. Fancy Western is about 6.00. Freights are 2s 6d@3s to Liverpool. City Mills Flour is sold freely at 5,62½. Several parcels of Wheat were on the market, held high. 1.12½@1.15c. Turpentine is generally held at 3.00, and sales of about 1500 bbls have been made at that rate, 2 ℘ ct. off. Seed—Clover and Timothy are inactive. Flax—Sales 3000 lbs Jersey at 7½c cash Fruit—The remainder of the new cargo sold privately, after the public sale, say 3000 bxs at 2.50, and 500 half kegs Grapes at 2,75. The first cargo of new Fruit was received last year on the 6th October, and sold, bxs 2 37½@2.40; halves 1.22; quarters 65; Grapes 3.05@3.37½. In 1843 the first arrival was on the 26th October, and sold, bxs 2.07½@2.05; halves 1.10@1.12; quarters 67½@70; Grapes 2.37½@2.60. Provisions—The market for Pork is rather better to-day in feeling, and the demand has improved. The sales are 600 bbls old Prime on private terms; 700 do new at 10,37½@10.50; and 200 do new Mess at 13.75. In Beef there is nothing of importance doing. The stock is much reduced. We quote 4 00 and 8.00@8.50 for Prime and Mess. Sales 100 bbls Sour Mess at 2.94. Tierces suitable for the English market are nominally 12.00. Beef Hams—Sales 200 bbls at 9.0, deliverable next month. Very few Pickled Meats in the market. Lard is steady at 8½ in bbls, 8¾ in kegs for good. Sales 300 kegs at 8¾c. Butter is doing a trifle better, and for Cheese there is a good inquiry. All the parcels of Cheese suitable for England are taken at 7@7½c. Western Dairy Butter, Prime, is worth 17@18c; Ohio 11@13c.—[Tribune

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 22, 1845.

☞ We give up the most of our space to-day to correspondents, and to an article on the Rail-Road question from the North American. As there is no news, we could not better fill up our paper.

The article on the Railroad is worthy of the attention of our readers. It is the first of a series, and takes the right ground, the only safe and reasonable ground that Pennsylvania can take in this crisis. We take it as an omen that our eastern sister is awaking to the great importance of this question, and that she at last is taking a right view of it. By the way, this Railroad question is now the one of chief importance to this city, and ought to occupy a large share of the attention of the public this fall and the coming winter.

The communication of "Congo" is on a subject interesting to us all, and one which must engage more of the attention of the community, if we desire to enjoy permanent peace and prosperity.

☞ The Factories are now all at work, with nearly a complement of hands. A great many new hands are coming in. We were in one of the offices yesterday, when two very fine looking girls applied for work, and stated they had never been employed in any Factory. The proprietor sent them into the mill to work, and remarked to us, "I could fill my mill with new hands in a short time, if I chose to do so, and was willing to take the trouble to teach them." He also told us that a great many new hands were applying and receiving places.

One of the Factories, we understand, is now full of hands, and applicants have been turned away. The eagerness to get to work, and the general joy manifested at the settlement of the strike, shows how great distress and inconvenience have been caused by this most unreasonable and hopeless movement. A friend told us a day or two ago that many cases of distress had come to his knowledge, of persons who had no hand in the turn out, but who were unresisting sufferers from that event. One case he mentioned of a young woman who called at his store to learn if there was any prospect of the Factories starting, and who remarked that she did not know what was to become of her and her family. By her wages in the factory she had supported an aged and feeble mother and young sisters, and that now her only resource was cut off. She could not go into a family to work, as that would take her too much from home, and she could not make enough in that way to support those dependant upon her. Another, a widow lady, who had three daughters in the Factory, said that this strike had lost to her sixty dollars, which she much needed for the coming winter. When it is considered that at least $25,000 have been lost to the working people of Allegheny by this strike, in wages, it will at once be seen that great suffering will be occasioned thereby. However, all are again work, and a feeling of cheerfulness is taking possession of the public mind.

THE MUSES.

One of our Whig friends is so overjoyed at the result of the general election in this county, that he has undertaken to woo the muses, but the coy dames do not seem very propitious to his advances. We like the sentiments of his song well enough, but he will excuse us giving more than one verse by way of a specimen of the whole, and to exhibit his attachment to Whig principles. No chance for the Locofocos, when the Whig fire burns so intense that it finds vent in rhyme!

Three cheers for the Whigs, they're brave and they're true,
They have licked the Birney boys, the Locos and Natives too:
And now Locofocos, one word to you at last,
Give up the chase and save your wind, the die is cast,
You never can get office in Old Allegheny.

JEFFERSON.

A general order from the Headquarters of the Army, announces the death of Brevet Brigadier General W. K. Armistead, Colonel of the U. S. 3d regiment of artillery. He died on the 13th, at Upperville, Va. The order says of him:

General Armistead entered the army, a second lieutenant of engineers, more than forty-two years ago, and in his long career was uniformly distinguished for correct military deportment and the highest moral excellence. For many years he was the chief of the corps of engineers, whence he was transferred to the head of a marching regiment; and, as a general officer, had, for a campaign (1840-'41) the chief command in the war against the Florida Indians. His loss will long be mourned by his surviving brothers in arms; but the benefit of his virtuous example will remain to the service.

RETURN OF DR. JUDSON.—The Rev'd. Dr. Judson, Baptist Missionary in Burmah, and three children, arrived yesterday in the ship Sophia, from Port Louis, Mauritius, via St. Helena. Mrs. Judson died on board at St. Helena, previous to September 3d.—*Boston Atlas.*

MR. POLK ANOTHER TERM.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1845.

Very important news arrived here last night from Tennessee. The democratic members of the Legislature of that State, recently elected, intend, as soon as they can convene, to hold a caucus and resolve to address a letter to President Polk, requesting him to offer himself for a second term. I know there is much truth in this intelligence, for General Armstrong, when I saw him here last, assured me that Col. Polk greatly regretted the one term principle, incorporated into his reply to the Committee of the National Convention. This movement would sadly interfere with the ambitious views of the Secretary of State, and disappoint the political friends of the Vice President in Pennsplvania and elsewhere, for depend upon it, the course of Secretary Walker, with all his aspirations for the White House, will not make him a popular man for the Presidency with the People. The candidates before the next National Convention of the democracy, will probably be George M. Dallas, from Pennsylvania; Silas Wright, of New York; and Thomas H. Benton of Missouri; and James Buchanan will take a seat upon the United States Supreme bench, a station well fitted to his bachelor habits and love of money—a life estate of $1,500 per annum is no trifle for a Lancaster (Pa.) county lawyer. One term for a President, and a vote of two thirds for a nomination, and the public printing of Congress, rely on it, will be an established rule with the party that elected Colonel Polk President.

The Advertiser, Boston says:—"On Wednesday evening it became known that large sales of Malaga Fruit to arrive had been made, and the bargains closed without much haggling as to price. It appears that a passenger, a dealer in European Fruit, had landed from the Great Britain when at Holmes's Hole, came to the city, made arrangements for purchasers, and immediately proceeded to New York, where, it is said he purchased at least one cargo of Malaga Fruit, known to be on the way before the 7th ult. On the arrival of the Great Britain's letters, those interested in the trade found the cause of the sudden demand. These letters were to the 12th ult, and stated that on the 8th a violent thunder storm broke over Malaga, its environs, and all along the coast, the rain falling in torrents for ten hours, doing great damage, particularly to the Sun and Muscatel Raisins, which were in the drying frames. At first it was reported that half the crop or more was destroyed; some accounts say one-third. Prices had risen greatly, $6 being demanded for blue mark casks, 5,25 for black mark and 1,80 ℘ box for Muscatel Raisins."

For the Philadelphia North American.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION WITH PITTSBURGH.

However much we may differ with the views contained in the editorial department of the North American, within the last few weeks, in relation to a Railroad extension to Pittsburgh, it is with great pleasure we find that public attention has at length been directed to a discussion of the subject, and that fair promise is given that it will be soon thoroughly understood.

It is not our desire to quarrel with either the tone or manner of the articles referred to, nor to censure the act of giving prominency to resolutions passed at the great Greensburgh Convention, resolutions of easy misconstruction, and making them the theme for remarks, less calculated to appeal to the reason than to the prejudices of the community.

In our disposition to find fault with our Western brethern, we must not forget that we have given them no little cause for the expression of less equivocal ill humour than is to be found in their proceedings. We cannot forget that in 1837, when the project of a continuous Railroad, via Chambersburgh, Loudon and Laughlinstown, was the favorite scheme of Western and Middle Pennsylvania, our municipal and commercial authorities refused to delegate any of our citizens to represent this city in the "Bedford Convention," called for the purpose of expediting the enterprise. Neither can we be disengenuous enough to affect, that we have forgotten, that, at the very period of this refusal, we were throwing all our energies toward the accomplishment of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, from the benefits of which, the counties of the interior, south and west, would have been entirely shut out.

It would not have been surprising therefore, if, with such facts and remembrances before them, and without explanation, the Convention at Greensburgh had given an unequivocal rebuke. Yet the members of that body, with an unanimity that reflects honor on them, voted down, by an unanimous voice, a resolution bearing threatening language toward this city—a resolution, for which no committee of that assemblage could be held responsible, and which we learn the mover offered, to gratify an eccentric humour of seeing his bantling undergo the ceremony of being laid on the table.

Did this unanimity demonstrate any other than the most forgiving disposition on the part of our western friends? Is it not a sufficient answer to the unfriendly inferences drawn, by the North American, from other portions of their journal of proceedings? Cannot our kindred and neighbors caution us against the sin of forgetfulness, and the danger of alienating the warmest attachments, without being justly chargeable with hostility? Can we expect flattery from the people of the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Somerset, Greene, Bedford and Franklin, the payers of taxes for the last fifteen years, for improvements that have yielded Philadelphia and Pittsburgh rich harvests, without having watered more than the borders of one county named, when we are always to be found in opposition to their claims? A magnanimous public will give proper responses to the foregoing questions in good time, and we may yet hope to see this important subject approached with a sincere desire on the part of contending interests to reach the truth.

Within a very short period, a new "mine has been sprung" on the favorers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; a long abandonded project has been revived, and adorned in more modern attire, is presented for the admiration and patronage of its ancient enemies. Thus the rejected enterprize of 1837, made to "dove tail" with the Portage Railroad of ten inclined planes, which modern science has pronounced a common nuisance, has been thrust forward as a make weight against the growing popularity of the Maryland route—a project which, we feel assured, cannot be carried out for lack of means, and which, if we had the ability, would prove ruinous on account of the very junction proposed. A hopeless scheme, which has been placed so prominently in the foreground for the purpose of duping those who never have our forty millions of indebtedness absent from their minds.

How much will our property holders and rich men centure in an enterprize which, even with the proposed junction with our public works, must cost five millions of dollars?

What of your merchants? Their purse strings have been so often opened and emptied where public benefits were promised, (and as often failed,) that it cannot be expected, so long as they have no real estate adhesions, that they will pursue such chimeras of golden promises; but rather, to avoid the evil consequences of our laggard energies, that they will remove their capital to some more promising field of operations. Even now you can hear on Market street, the chilling, anti-Philadelphia response to the assertion, that without some new current to the West, our trade will desert us, "it matters not—six hours carries us some stock in trade to New York, where we can carry our customers and add to their number." This is decidedly a personal argument, and however contracted in its philanthropy, is nevertheless the opinion of partners in two of the most extensive houses on High street, in this city—gentlemen who have so much love for the honor and dignity of their native State, that, in advocating the Virginia terminus at Parkersburgh, which they deem advantageous to Philadelphia, they would strike a deadly blow at the prosperity of the Commonwealth. "Paris is France and France is Paris," is the doctrine with those who never travel outside their own immediate interests. Yet it would not be policy for either Philadelphians or Pittsburgers to assume such prerogatives for either of their cities, whilst the agricultural portions of the State hold the power to rule in their own hands. We must cease indulging in our everlasting alarm in relation to the withdrawal of trade. We must avoid opposing that which directly benefits our neighbors, and which will bring an indirect but sure gain to our own doors, if we wish to retain our influence over the rival districts of the State; and, above all, if we desire to maintain our present position amongst the seaboard cities, we must not longer indulge in hunting down our little rival on the Chesapeake, whilst our allied mother rivals of the Empire and Bay States are robbing us of our greatness. Time will yet show that the great commercial battle for the trade of the West will have to be fought by Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the one side, and New York and Boston on the other.

The intimation that this new leverage against the grant of "the right of way" through Pennsylvania, was suggested by persons in and out of this city, whose sole object is believed to be to "fight off" the threatened inroads of a "foreign corporation," without having the slightest grounds for the belief that the substitute, or deformity they present, can in any reasonable time be carried out. Is it necessary to say that this scheme if not projected, has been seconded by the machinery of passenger companies, and by timid transporters of goods on our works, believing that the proposed plan of using the "Postage Railroad," the property of the State, connected already east and west, with canals of quadruple its capacity, would effectually silence the fears of those who hang all their objections to improvements on the State credit—insure the temporary allegiance of that section of the opposition that represents the Hay, Oats and Liquor that abound on the National road, and the monied interests that float around the "Monongahela Slack Water Navigation Company." In this way they hope to stave off the question of the "right of way"—certain that if a bill chartering a Railroad Company to run from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh, ever should pass, it would remain inoperative and unaccepted.

As auxiliary to this scheme, we have it stated that Mr. Foster, in whom the public have great confidence as a canal officer, has stated, that by using the Columbia, Harrisburgh and Lancaster, and Portage Railroads, a continuous line of Road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh could be constructed for a sum, not exceeding four millions of dollars. Admit this to be the correct estimate, and that Mr. Foster has ventured to make it, does he wish it to be understood, that if the State was about to make such expenditure, he would advise the connection either at the "Portage" or at Harrisburgh?

Would he advise a junction with a mountain track, that in less than one year after the completion of the work to the Ohio river, would be found incompetent to perform the work of our Canal alone?

Will Mr. F. assert that an investment in such a road, as it is said he proposes, will be a profitable one? If disconnected from public station, would he not advise any other than such a *disjointed* and *up-hill* plan, a route of regular and easy grades, neither requiring horse power or stationary engines? And finally is it not the great object in this sudden advocacy of this new route, to delay the completion of the Baltimore work? It is a shallow device of the enemies of the "go ahead" spirit of the age—a device that may not be fully exposed, until, under cover of its promises, it is enabled to perform "funeral honors" over this "strangled" *Corporation* on the banks of the Potomac.

Then, as in 1837, the continuous Railway will be neglected, and the coffers of its blustering advocates closed against all demands.

When our prosperity shall have deserted us, and our Treasury become more impoverished than it is at present, we may make sincere yet fruitless efforts to regain our former position. It will then be too late, and our Northern rivals may then point at us as the victims of a selfish and most disreputable policy.

In this initiatory examination of the contemplated connection of the seaboard with the Valley of the Mississippi, a subject of deep and growing importance, we have dealt in plain language, perhaps too plain for those who seek to administer to their vanity. Yet it is time when the fountains from which the public are to draw principles for future action, have been rendered murky and tainted, to apply wholesome truth, in homely and strong language to clear and purify them. This is our purpose, and with the promised aid of your columns, we promise in our next communication, to give some general views on the policy of *at once* adopting the Baltimore route, and the duty of an immediate appeal for the subscription of stock for a continuous route, avoiding the portage road to Pittsburgh. This we propose to follow up by a detailed examination of the surveys made in this State and Maryland, with a comparison of their respective advantages, and the reasons we have for our belief, that all the channels will find an ample and profitable business.

October 13, 1845.

For the Gazette.

The Union of Peace and Freedom.

That nation where order is respected—where individual rights are protected by judicial power—where monopolies are forbidden, and vast physical advantages exist, will always be characterized by a spirit of enterprize; but let the vicious usurp power—let outbreaks become frequent, and the right of property be trampled by revolution, and those energies that order would have developed—that glory which would have blazed upon its altar, vanish like a dream. When we look at the moral, political, and physical advantages which we enjoy, a feeling of love for the name of America should swell our hearts, should lead us to obey her laws, and promote, so far as in us lies, the public good. When we join in any civil or religious movement, it behooves us to inquire wisely and decide rationally, what might be its probable effect, not merely upon a few individuals, but the interest and happiness of the whole community. If we lean with partiality to what is seemingly right, without a proper examination of what we take to be wrong, under such circumstances we should not act, for we are controlled by impulse alone, which rushes as often to the ranks of error, as it does to those of truth.

We learn from facts gathered from the past, from the history of nations prostrate in the dust—from the lives of individuals mouldering in their tombs, that a spirit of ambition guided by selfishness has frequently marred the peace of the world. The king upon his throne—the warrior in the field, or the orator struggling for popular applause, when actuated by motives which virtue condemns, have frequently opened the way to revolution, and the profuse shedding of innocent blood. These truths, which are too glaring to be disputed, should make it the policy of virtue and the maxim of patriotism, to be ever ready to oppose error by manful resistance, till it learns that the champions against whom it has to fight are nerved too strongly in a righteous cause ever to be outdone by its violent onsets.

We have nothing to fear from a foreign foe in the din of arms so long as we keep the ark of our liberties safely guarded from corrupt and dishonest legislation. To accomplish this, the good and bad qualities of every candidate for any important office should be weighed, without any party prejudice, and where one is found who has ever been reckless in his disregard for virtuous precepts, the people should immediately withdraw their confidence from him, and seek one who has stronger claims on their favor. When we place in high stations individuals void of moral character, we lend our influence in extending the kingdom of licentiousness, and also give an open embrace to the prominent elements of national destruction.

We are all willing to acknowledge, without any material injury to our philosophical observations, that a government could not be established under the course of nature as found in this, or any preceding age, the internal regulations of whose policy could be guided by such transcendant genius as to gain the attachment and willing obedience of every capacity. This being an acknowledged fact, we are all ready to assert that a nation where the greatest amount of happiness exists—where the least selfishness is found, where there is no cause for outbreaks, and where no man who possesses ordinary mental or physical abilities need suffer in want of the necessaries of life, must be the most admirable and perfect. The importance of these great truths should be ever present in our minds, not in the sanctuary alone—not in the political contest alone—not in the legislative hall alone, but in all our outgoings, public or private, where we are thrown in contact, and have to do with the thoughts, feelings, or affections of our fellows.

The man who dwells among us, whether born on a foreign or on the American soil, if he be patriotic in his principles, or professes any love for the country where he lives, will ever be the active and persevering friend of order. He will frown on the demagogue, the quack, or silly enthusiast who would trample the properties of social life, or attempt to delude his unwary proselytes with absurdities which past experience has pronounced an idle chimera. Neither the garments of every day life, nor those of ecclesiastical distinction can hide the dark and treacherous intentions of some individuals who infest society, and who would willingly smooth over their deformity with clamorous outpourings of love for the poor. Let us all beware of them, and treat them as their actions demand; not with confidence as lovers of a common country, not as friends in whom we could trust in time of trial—not as men who respect Divine and human law—but as base meddlers in matters that have a bearing on the public peace, and the eternal welfare of American principles. He who would enter the poor man's dwelling and take the little gold he might have gathered by toil is not so bad as he who kindles dissentious thoughts in his breast, darkens his being with wild imaginings, goads him to acts of violence, it may be to despair—if not to death.

CONGO.

THE BURNT AQUEDUCT REBUILT!—We are gratified at being able to state that the Burnt Aqueduct on the Juniatta has been rebuilt, and that Boats now pass as usual. We derived the intelligence by the following letter, received on Saturday:

HUNTINGTON, Oct. 10, 1845.

To the Editors of the Gazette: The water was put into the Aqueduct yesterday afternoon.—Several light boats have passed through; the levels are yet low, but by to-morrow (Friday) morning, loaded boats will pass. I have no fears but it will answer the purpose for this season.

Yours, &c., B.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As your paper has a very extensive circulation will you be good enough to correct the date of the above letter, published in your paper of 20th instant. No goods passed the burnt Aqueduct prior to 16th instant, which I presume is the true date of the letter; as it stands it may have an injurious effect abroad upon our public improvements.

Yours, &c.,
A TRANSPORTER.

Note by the Editor.—The letter of our correspondent was dated the 10th, though we presume the writer meant the 16th, as that was really the day on which it was written. The mistake in the date did not strike us until our attention was directed to it.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 23, 1845.

☞ The Tariff meeting, the proceedings of which appear in another column, was gotten up under Locofoco auspices, for the purpose of saving Pennsylvania from the disastrous effects of the late election, and from the fatal consequences of a course of policy which they were so active in bringing about. It is a spontaneous testimony to the propriety, importance, and wisdom of the Whig party, and of the Whig Tariff of 1842, wrung by stern necessity from men whose efforts, on the stump and through the press, have tended to endanger the very measure they now feel compelled to endeavor to sustain. There were some few Whigs present, who doubtless felt it their duty to make any personal sacrifice of feeling to sustain our great interest; but we cannot conceive how these Locofocos could have looked them in the face, and have asked them to join in sustaining a tariff which they, the Locofocos, had so energetically labored to destroy.

Just look at it for one moment? Did not these Locofocos know last fall that JAMES K. POLK was opposed to the Tariff of 1842? Did they not know that his election would endanger that great interest? Did they not know that the Tariff was all-important to Pennsylvania? Yes, they knew it all—they knew that HENRY CLAY would save the Tariff, and JAMES K. POLK would labor to destroy it, but yet their party ties were so strong that they would run all risks for its sake. But they did more. They did what ought to cover their faces with lasting confusion—they *deceived* the people! They tell us in their resolutions that the people of Pennsylvania are in favor of the Tariff, and yet they deceived them into voting for an Anti-Tariff President. This they now are compelled to acknowledge.

But are you going to oppose the Convention? says one. In answer, we have only to say, that we have never faltered in support of a Tariff, or of *the* Tariff, and that every thing which can honorably be done to save it we are willing to do.—But we do not exactly see the necessity of Whigs joining in this movement, for a few simple reasons:

1. They are known to be in favor of the Tariff to a man. They have labored for it, and *voted* for it. There is then no necessity, on their part, to give an expression of their opinion. That is known and read of all men.

2. They cannot be expected to exert any influence upon the Locofoco powers that be, upon the Locofoco members of Congress, or the Locofoco members of the Legislature; and the Whig members are right on this question already.

3. It is only right and proper that those very Pennsylvania Locofocos, who have endangered the Tariff, should alone have the honor, if any honor there be, of sustaining it by a humble acknowledgement of their past follies.

4. A Locofoco convention will exert ten-fold more influence upon our Locofoco President and his cabinet, than a mixed convention. In the latter case Father RITCHIE will denominate it a Whig movement, and thereby render it obnoxious in the eyes of the Locofocos of the Western and Southern states. But let the unmixed Locofoco-Democracy of Pennsylvania come thundering at the doors of the Cabinet, and it may possibly have a little effect.

5. It is high time that Pennsylvania Locofocos defined their position, and let the country and their political associates know whether they will sustain the Administration, tariff or no tariff. If this is their position, Whigs ought not to have any thing to do with them. But if they will come out boldly, and manfully sustain the tariff *against* the Administration, and tell Mr. Polk he cannot have the support of Pennsylvania Democracy while he opposes their vital interest, then Whigs can meet them, so far, as brethren, and cordially co-operate with them. But let us have no more shuffling.

These reasons, and others which we have not now time to state, induce us to believe that the Locofoco party ought to hold this Convention alone. Such are our first impressions, without time for reflection, or conference with any of our Whig friends. We will do any thing right or reasonable to sustain the tariff, but we want to see Pennsylvania Locofocos bear their own sins alone, and repent of them alone also. When they are sufficiently contrite, we will gladly extend to them the hand of forgiveness.

ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI TELEGRAPH.—Henry O'Reilly, Esq., writing from Harrisburg to a friend in Albany, speaks in the most encouraging manner of the prospect of this great and truly important undertaking. Speaking of the arrangements for constructing the central line of telegraph for this great route, he says:

"It is truly gratifying to be able to say that, from all I meet, whether State officers, Canal Commissioners, railroad companies and officers, or citizens generally, I have experienced nothing but courtesy and facilities for expediting the work. The work between Lancaster and Harrisburg will be completed in four or five weeks at farthest, and I expect to reach the Allegheny Portage before Christmas—one hundred and fifty miles beyond this; and, after a visit to friends of the work in western New York, in the next week or ten days I hope to be able to extend it to Pittsburgh early in January."

It is expected that the line of Magnetic Telegraph between New York and Boston, via. Hartford, will be in operation the middle of November.

From the St. Louis New Era, Oct. 15.

Trial and Conviction of Three of the Davenport Murderers.

It has now been satisfactorily ascertained that the gang who murdered Col. DAVENPORT, consisted of *John Long*, *Aaron Long*, *Granville Young*, *John Baxter*, *Hubbard Burch*, and *Wm. Fox*, all of whom have been indicted for the murder, and all of them were arrested, but Fox broke jail at Sandusky, Ohio, and escaped. The two Longs and Young have been tried and sentenced to be hung. Baxter and Burch will be tried next week, and will doubtless be convicted. Fox was the man who shot Davenport, and is said not to have intended to kill him, but that he cocked his pistol and presented it to intimidate him and make him disclose where his money was. These men belong to an extensive band, who live by robbing, stealing horses, and passing counterfeit money.—They were arrested principally by the indefatigable exertions of a man named Bonney.

Bonney, it appears, suspected that Granville Young was party or privy to the murder, and threw himself in his company, pretended that he (Bonney) was one of the gang; talked of counterfeiting and robbery, and lent Young a small sum of money. Being thus thrown off his guard, Young revealed to him the fact that Fox, Burch, Baxter and the two Longs were the murderers, and that they communicated to Young their intention to commit the robbery sometime before it was perpetrated.

On the strength of this information, Bonney took steps to have Burch, Baxter, Young and Aaron Long arrested, and hastened to Sandusky, where he found Fox and John Long, gambling, sporting, betting on horse races, and acting as fashionable gentlemen. He caused them to be arrested, and brought Long back, but Fox gave leg bail.

Much circumstantial evidence was given in on the trial; and Burch also was introduced as a witness, and proved the guilt of the two Longs directly. The only evidence against Young was, that he was informed beforehand that the parties intended to go up to Rock Island and rob an old man from whom they expected to get forty thousand dollars, and that he wanted to be a partner in the speculation, but they would not permit him to do so. It is supposed that he will be pardoned. It is said that Baxter has fully confessed his guilt since his arrest.

Two Mormons named *Redding*, were also arrested on suspicion of having participated in the murder of Davenport, but it is believed that they were not concerned in that act; they, however, will probably be sent to the penitentiary for horse-stealing.

There is said to be an extensive fraternity of thieves, robbers, and counterfeiters, who operate in the country from Iowa to Lake Erie. The arrests took place just before the term of the Circuit Court at Rock Island, and so their trial follows close after their capture. They applied for a change of venue, but their application was overruled, as was also their motion for a continuance. Public sentiment was very strong against them.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Hibernia arrived at her wharf in East Boston, at 9¼ o'clock, bringing seven days later news from Europe, and making her passage in fifteen days. She sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst.

The potatoe crop throughout nearly all the German States has proved short—in some parts complete failures. The government of Holland has taken measures for admitting articles of necessity (wheat, barley, potatoes, &c.) at a very low rate of duty.

The overland India mail reached London by the Times Express on the 2nd October. The news is of some importance. The British are assembling an army on the banks of the Sutlej, to enable the native government to quell the licentiousness of the soldiery.

The news from the Continent is not of much importance, and as public attention is directed to the all-absorbing topic of the Crops, Harvest, &c., we confine our extracts principally to that.

Wilmer & Smith's European Times of the 4th inst. has the following:

THE HARVEST.

The reports which have reached us since our last, respecting the progress made with the harvest in the north, are not of a character to allay the excitement previously felt on the subject.—The heavy rain which fell up to the 21st instant was succeeded by dry, but unusually cold weather. Sharp frosts were experienced on the nights of the 22nd and 23rd instant, and though the temperature has since risen, the shift of wind to the southwestward threatens a return of wet.—The interval of dry weather has hitherto been of too short duration to admit of much corn being carried, and the extreme cold has prevented that not before ripe making much progress towards maturity. It is therefore feared—and not without reason—that the most backward parts of the kingdom may fare even worse than the south; and as the reports of the yield from the forward districts do not by any means improve as thrashing is proceeded with, the estimates of the results of the harvest become daily more discouraging.—The upward movement has, consequently, continued, and at some of the principal markets materially enhanced terms have been paid for Wheat.

By our Scotch advices, we learn that harvest operations, which had been interrupted by the heavy rain that fell between the 16th and 22d, had again been actively resumed; it will, nevertheless, require some dry weather to get in what is still abroad.

The lively reports from the south had caused sellers of wheat to demand materially enhanced terms. Much anxiety was felt there to ascertain how far the potato crop had been injured by the disease so prevalent in England.

From Ireland, the complaints in regard to this matter are becoming general; even along the west coast, where the crop was previously stated to have escaped injury, the root has, it is stated, been discovered to have been attacked. On the whole, we are disposed to think that the harvest will turn out better in Ireland than in this side of the channel. The rise in the English markets had caused an advance in the price of both Wheat and Oats.

THE CORN MARKET.

The Corn market continues firm; and in consequence of the fine weather and heavy and repeated showers of rain, the market had acquired additional firmness. Large quantities of Flour are daily arriving from the United States and Canada; and from the nature of the advices recently sent across the Atlantic, the supply from those quarters, there is every reason to believe, will increase.

The Cotton market, which was dull this day week at the sailing of the Great Britain, still continues in an inactive state. The quotations on most descriptions, except Sea Islands, have receded 1-8 per lb., and at the time of writing, the market is heavy, with a downward tendency.

The produce markets are not so active as they have been. Rice is less in demand. Sugar has receded a little, with less inquiry, while the price of foreign coffee has improved a shade.

The rate of interest in England is rising, in consequence of the scarcity of money, superinduced by railway speculatien. Some of the large discount houses decline to take any more bills at an interest of less than three per cent.

The accounts received from the manufacturing districts, since the sailing of the Great Britain, are of a satisfactory nature. In the great woollen marts of Leeds and Huddersfield, the stock of cloths on hand is somewhat small; manufacturers were busily employed, especially in the getting out of goods for the winter season. Prices seem likely to advance. The flannel market at Rochdale is in a thriving condition; as is also that of Halafax, where the demand is good, and sales rather easily effected. For the Orleans, Merinos, and Corgurgs, manufactured at Bradford, there is a ready sale, at remuneraing prices.

FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 30.—Much attention has been paid in this capital, both by the press and the public, to the recent arrivals from the United States with respect to Mexico. The probability of War or no war has been discussed; but all journals and all parties are unanimous in thinking that it would be the very height of folly for Mexico to attempt hostilities. The *Journal des Debats*, the government organ, takes a peculiar view: It says that the Mexicans have been *jones et depoulles* but advises them—to use the words of an American philosopher—"to grin and bear it," because, it says, if they don't they will give the Uniteh States an excuse for seizing another tremendious slice, perhaps all the Mexican dominions. The *Debats* thinks that *le grand peuple*, as it calls them, of the United States, have very itching fingers for the property of their neighbors, and it advises them to be somewhat more scrupulous for the future, lest Europe hould fiud itself called upon, by regard for its wn interests and dignity, to prevent a further gigantic dominions they possess.

The defeat of the united French and English forces in their attempt to chastise the savages of Madagascar, has excited a very painful interest.

Tariff Meeting.

A meeting of the friends of the Tariff policy, met at the Exchange Hotel, on Tuesday evening, the 21st inst. Gen. J. K. Moorehead, called the meeting to order and after stating its object in a few appropriate remarks, moved that the Hon. THOMAS BURNSIDE, of Centre county be appointed President; Hon. RICHARD COULTER, of Westmoreland, and JOHN C. MEYERS, of Clarion, were appointed Vice Presidents, and Gen. *J. K. Moorehead*, *John Potter*, of Indiana, and *John Bigler*, Secretaries.

On motion of Hon. Charles Shaler, a committee of ten was appointed by the President, to report resolutions. The President named as said Committe:—Hon. Charles Shaler, of Allegheny: Alexander Johnson, Joseph Kuhns and Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland, J. C. Reynolds, of Clarion, and Wm. M. Shinn, P. Mulvany, J. B. Butler, Wm. Larimer, Jr., and Wm. Eichbaum of Allegheny.

The committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that the State of Pennsylvania is deeply interested in the maintenance and preservation of a protective Tariff.

Resolved, That the people of Pennsylvania are in favor of, and pledged to the support of such a tariff as will afford adequate, efficient and permanent protection to the manufacturing interests of the country.

Resolved, That as the constitution of the United States, by the 10th section of Art. 1, has transferred from the several states to the General Government, the power of protecting the Domestic industry of the country, by the imposition of duties and other commercial regulations, it is incumbent on Congress to *exercise* this important prerogative of sovereignty for the benefit of every branch of Home labour, whether engaged in manufactures, commerce, agriculture or the mechanic arts.

Resolved, That to the judicious exercise of this power from the organization of the government to the present time, much of the unexampled prosperity of this nation is to be credited, and in no manner have the benefits of the protective policy been more signally displayed, than in the palpable and rapidly developed consequences of the Tariff act of 1842, yielding to the *government* abundant revenue—to the *manufacturer* ample remuneration for his investment of capital—to the *operative* and *mechanic* constant employment and good wages—and to the *agriculturist* a home market sure and steady for the products of the soil.

Resolved, That the cotton planting interest of the South, from which comes the demand for a change of policy, has largely benefitted by the protection of domestic manufactures, in the creation of a home market for about one sixth of the whole product of its great staple, resulting in a competition which has already compelled the British manufacturer to demand of Parliament, that American cotton shall be admitted duty free into the British ports.

Resolved, That in view of these facts, the repeal or modification of the existing Tariff, before any of the predicted evils of the system have been developed, and the substitution in its stead of a chimera, under the deceptive and specious title of "Free Trade," known only, as yet, in theory, would be disastrous to the present increasing prosperity of the country and evince an instability in the administration of the government wholly at war with the soundest principles of political economy.

Resolved, That for the purpose of obtaining a renewed expression of public sentiment on the subject, and of exhibiting to Congress and our State Legislature the views and opinions of Pennsylvania upon the question of a Tariff, an assemblage of the citizens is at this time expedient and necessary.

Resolved, That a mass convention to be composed of all persons friendly to the Tariff, be held at Hollidaysburgh on Wednesday, the 12th of November next to adopt measures in reference to this subject.

Resolved, That the citizens of Pennsylvania, generally, who are friendly to its objects, are invited to attend said convention; and that the friends of the measure throughout the state, are requested to send as numerous delegations from their respective counties as possible.

Resolved, That the friends of the tariff in our sister states are respectfully invited to attend and participate in the proceedings of said convention.

Resolved, That Samuel W. Black, Walter Forward, Wilson M'Candless, John Anderson, E. D. Gazzam, Andrew Burke, Thomas Hamilton, R. C. Townsend, A. W. Loomis, C. M'Kibben, R. M. Riddle, G. R. Riddle, Andrew M'Ilwaine, Wm. Robinson, Jr., and Wm. Wilkins, be a committee to address the people of Pennsylvania, inviting them to attend the convention, and urging them to procure a full representation from all parts of the State.

Resolved, That Rody Patterson, Jeremiah Ritz, Thomas Bakewell, Thomas Blackmore, Robert Christy, William H. Smith, John Rhea, W. H. Whitney, Robert Hays, Thomas Scott, William Karns, John Freeman, C. Painter, Thos. Farley, Geo A. Kurtz; John Morrison Wm. B. Foster, P. M'Cormick, P. M'Kenna, John M. Davis, John B. Guthrie, G. E. Warner, N. Voeghtly, R. A. Cambell, and John Fleming, be a Committee to make arrangements to ensure the attendance of as many of the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny city, and Allegheny county, as may find it convenient to attend the Tariff Convention, on the 12th of November next.

[The above committees were appointed by the President, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the meeting.]

Resolved, That the editors of public journals generally, are requested to publish these proceedings, and to aid in furthering the objects of this meeting.

THOMAS BURNSIDE, Pres't.

RICHARD COULTER, } Vice Prest's.
J. C. MEYERS; }

J. K. Moorehead, }
John Potter, } Secretaries.
John Bigler, }

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—The Kittaning Free Press says that the Locofocos have carried their Assemblyman, Register and Recorder, and Treasurer, and that JOHN E. MEREDITH, Volunteer Whig, has been elected Prothonotary, over the regular Locofoco nominee.

☞ The transactions in Pig metal within a few days, reach an aggregate of about $70,000.

SOLE LEATHER—5000 lbs New York Sole Leather for sale by CARSON & McKNIGHT,
oct23 Sixth street.

SCORCHINGS—80 bbls S. Salts, on consignment and for sale low for cash by
oct23 CARSON & McKNIGHT, 6th st.

TOBACCO—50 kegs 6 twist for sale by
oct23 CARSON & McKNIGHT, 6th st.

CHIPPED LOGWOOD—50 bbls for sale by
oct23 CARSON & McKNIGHT, 6t st.

COPPERAS—50 bbls Copperas for sale low by
oct23 CARSON & McKNIGHT, 6th st.

ARCHBISHOP LEIGHTON—The whole works of Robert Leighton, D. D., Archbishop of Glasgow, in which is prefixed a life of the author, by John Norman Pearson, M. A. of Trinity College; with a table of the texts of scripture, and an index of the subjects; compiled expressly for this edition. For sale at the Book and Paper Store of
INGRAM, ELLIOTT & Co,
oct23 Market st. near the Diamond.

THE WORKS OF W. CHILLINGWORTH, M. A., containing his book entitled the Religion of Protestants, a safe way to salvation, together with his Sermons, Letters, Discourses, Controversies, &c. &c. First American from the twelfth English edition. Complete in one volume. For sale at the wholesale and retail store of INGRAM, ELLIOTT & Co.
oct23 Market st. near the Diamond.

AMERICAN LETTER PAPER, very thin, light blue shade and of a superior quality, rec'd for sale low by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
oct23 44 Market st.

TO CONFECTIONERS—Kiss Verses, a new lot, just received and for sale at reduced rates by
JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
oct23 44 Market st.

REPRINT of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, published by E. W. Hoskin, New York. Subscriptions received by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
oct23 44 Market st

TO PRINTERS!

FOR sale, at this office, an excellent *Double Medium Press*, on which this paper is now printed. Also a font of second hand Brevier Type, in good order, weighing from 400 to 500 pounds. Also, a pair of imperial chases, with iron furniture to match, and a set of imperial column rules, 15 of them in good order.—Also, after the first of January; two pairs of Double Medium Chases, and iron furniture to match, and a lot of Double Medium column rule. oct14-d&wtf

WALL PAPER MANUFACTORY

WAREHOUSE REMOVED.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their paper store to

No. 87 Wood Street, above Fourth,

nearly opposite the stand they occupied before the fire, where they have on hands and are opening a complete assortment of

PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS, FIRE BOARD PRINTS, &c.,

the greater part of which has been manufactured and imported since the fire, and which contains a large number of patterns that are altogether new and suitable for every description of entries and rooms.

They also keep on hands a stock of Printing, Writing and Wrapping Paper from the Clinton Mill, Steubenville, O., to which, along with their other goods they would respectfully call the attention of purchasers

*.*Rags and Tanners Scraps purchased in exchange
GOLDSHIP & BROWNE.
aug25-d&w5m 87 Wood street.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR OCTOBER, 1845.
GEORGE OGDEN····W. BARKER····W. J. HOWARD.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1845.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes—ꝑ lb.	
Pots	3 @3½
Pearls	4@4½
Scorchings	3 @3½
Saleratus	4¼@4½
Ale—ꝑ bbl.	
XX Ale	— @7,00
Common	— @6,00
Axles—ꝑ lb.	
Bristles—ꝑ lb	
American	33 @40
Batting—ꝑ lb.	
Superior	— @10
Common	— @ 8
Buckets—machine—ꝑ dozen.	
Large size	2,12½@2,25
Small size	— @
Beeswax—ꝑ lb.	
Yellow	28 @30
Blooms—ꝑ ton.	
Blooms	60,00@70,00
Brooms—ꝑ dozen.	
Merchantable	1,25@1 87½
Shaker	— @ —
Barks—ꝑ cord.	
Chesnut Oak	4 12½@1,25
Black Oak	— @3,00
Hemlock	2,50@3,00
Coal—ꝑ bushel.	
At the river	4@ 4½
From wagon	— @ 4½
Cotton—ꝑ lb.	
Tenn'ee & Alabam	4 @ 7½
Chocolate—ꝑ lb.	
Number 1	10 @11
Cocoa, prepared	— @22
Candles—ꝑ lb.	
City dipped	— @ 8
Pittsburgh Star	— @22
Cincinnati do	— @22
Sperm, best brands	— @33
Do inferior	— @30
Cotton Yarns—	
Short reel—ꝑ lb.	
No. 5 to 10 @12	— @16
" 11 to 13	16½@17
" 14	17½@18
Increasing ½@1c. ꝑ lb to No. 24.	
Long reel—ꝑ dozen	
No. 500	— @ 8
" 600	— @ 7
" 700	— @ 6
" 800, 900, 1000	— @ 5
Coverlet Yarn, lb	— @24
Carpet Chain	— @20
Cotton Twine	— @23
Candle Wick	— @16
Coffee—ꝑ lb.	
Java, old white	11½@12
St. Domingo	6¾@ 7
Laguayra	— @ —
Rio	7¾@ 9
Havana	— @ —
Copper—ꝑ lb.	
Braziers'	— @30
Sheathing	— @30
Bolt	— @35
Old	16 @18
Cordage—By coil ꝑ lb.	
Manilla	— @10
White Rope	— @10
Tarred	— @ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine	— @ 9
" " com'n	— @ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—ꝑ dozen.	
Extra Long	— @2 50
Long	— @1,75
Common	— @1,25
Plough Lines	— @ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—ꝑ doz.	
40 yd 6 thr'd	— @3,00
20@30 do do	1,50@2,25
Plough Lines	— @ 75
Castings, Foundry, ꝑ lb., net.	
Mill work and machinery generally made to order	— @3
Bevel'd gearage do	— @3½
Light machinery do	— @4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do	— @2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in	— @3
over 10 in	— @2
Grate Bars	— @2½
Hollow-ware assort'd	— @3½
Sad Irons	— @5
Counter weights	— @50
Dog Irons	— @2½
Tailors and Hatters' Irons	— @6
[10 ꝑ cent. off the following articles for cash.]	
Wagon boxes	— @3
Dearborn " ꝑ set	— @50
Tea kettles doz.	7,50@8,00
Waffle Irons	10,00@12,00
Grates, 21 inch plain straight bar	— @ 2,25
21 in. bow front	— @ 2,25
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)	
Domestics—ꝑ yard.	
Brown Cottons—	
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c	8 @ 8½
3-8 Laurel & Brunswick	— @ 8½
Allegheny Drills	— @ 7½
Light 4-4 brown	6 @ 6½
Lanvale & Great Falls	— @ 6
New Market Fine & Waltham	— @10
Bleached, ¾@4-4	6 @11
Fine 11-14 Hamilton Sheeting	— @42
5-4 do.	— @14½
Tickings—	
Methuens	— @16½
Saco	— @11
Hudson	— @14
A. C. A.	— @11
Rochester	— @17
West Branch	— @10½
Brown Drills	8½@10½
Bleached	10@11½
Prints—	
Common	5½@ 8
Good Madder	8½@14
Merrimack & Fall River Blues	11½@ 2½
Drugs—By package.	
Aloes	13 @17
Alum	— @ 3½
Assafœtida	20 @25
Arrow Root	8 @10
Aquafortis	10 @11
Borax, refined	19 @25
Balsam, Peru	2,00@2,25
Do Copavia	30 @37½
Brimstone	4 @ 5
Camphor, refined	55 @65
Chloride Lime, cask	7½@ 8
Cochineal	1,75@2,00
Cream Tartar	19 @22
Copperas	1½@ 2½
Glue	12 @13
Gal's	20 @25
Gum Arabic	40 @50
" Copal	38 @50
" Tragacinth	31 @37½
" Shellac	15 @18
" Mastic	1,20@1,25
Ipecac	87 @100
Jalap, powdered	80 @ 8
Litharge	5½@ 6½
Licorice Root	7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball	19 @20
Lac Dye	25 @28
Magnesia, Carb	31 @37
Manna, Flake	37 @62
Madder, Umbro	19 @22
Madder, Common	17 @18
Myrrh, Turkey	20 @60
Oil, Vitriol	4½@ 5
" Castor	88@1,00
" Cassia	6,00@6,50
" Cloves	2,50@3,00
" Lemon	2,12@2,25
" Peppermint	3,00@3,50
Opium, Turkey	5,00@6,00
Quinine	2,90@3,00
Rhubarb, root	68 @75
Sal Ammoni	20 @25
Sal Soda	4½@ 5
Senna	25 @30
Tartaric Acid	50 @62
Vitriol, Blue	10 @11
Dye Wood—ꝑ lb.	
Camwood	5½@ 7
Fustic	2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped	2½@ 3
Eliptic Springs—ꝑ lb.	
Polished	10½@11¼
Feathers—ꝑ lb.	
Kentucky	27 @30
Ohio & Penn'a	23 @30
Fruit—	
Almonds, shell'd	— @25
Soft	16 @18
Hard	— @10
Currants, Zante	— @12½
Filberts	8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey	none
Malaga	none
Raisins, Muscat	— @ —
Bunch	2,87½@3,00
Bloom	— @3,00
Cranberries, bush	2,50@3,00
Lemons Sicily, bx	none
Oranges do	—none
Peaches dry, bu	— @2,50
Apples dry,	87½@1,25
Apples green, bbl.	75@2,50
Fire Brick—ꝑ M.	
Fire brick	15,00@37,00
Freights—ꝑ 100 lbs.	
Eastern.	
Philadelphia & Baltimore, *via* Canal.	
Flour, ꝑ bbl	60@65
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lead, Tallow, &c	— @50
Feathers	— @ —
Fur & Peltries	— @ —
Wool	— @80
Rags	— @62½
Ashes	— @45
Oil of all kinds	— @55
Northern.	
To Detroit, heavy	— @ —
To Cleveland, "	25 @30
Western.	
via the River.	
To Cincinnati	10@15
Louisville	15@20
St Louis	25@37½
Flour—ꝑ bbl.	
Extra brands	— @4 44
Superfine	4,20@4,37
Scratched	— @ —
Fine	— @ —
Rye Flour	— @2,62½
" hf. bbls	@ —
Buckwheat, ꝑ lb	1¼@1½
" hf. bls	@
Feed—ꝑ bushel.	
Bran	10@12½
Shorts	— @ —
Fish—ꝑ bbl.	
Mackerel, No. 1	— @ —
No 1 hlf-bls	— @ —
No 2	— @ —
No 2 hlf-bls	— @ 7 25
No 3	8,75@ 9,00
No 1 kitts	— @ —
Herring, Gib'd	5,75 @6,25
No 2	— @ —
Salmon, No. 1	16,50@17,00
No 2	— @ —
Shad	8,50 @9,00
Cod, ꝑ lb	— @ 4
Glass—	
Black Bottles.	
Quart, ꝑ gross	— @9,00
Pint, do	— @7,00
Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gallon	— @9,00
Claret, ꝑ gross	— @9,00
Window Glass—ꝑ box—	
City brands.	
8x10	2,35@2,50
10x12	3,30@3,50
12x18	8,50@9,7
Patent do., 10x14 to 16x24	12,00@15,00
Country brands.	
8x10	1,75@1,87
10x12	2,25@2,50
Gunpowder—ꝑ keg.	
FFFG	5,50@6,00
Eagle, 6¼ lbs	— @3,00
Do. dozen 1 lb canisters	— @7,00
FFFG do	— @4,00
Eagle do in papers	— @6,00
Rock powder	3,50@4,00
Grain—ꝑ bushel.	
Wheat	65 @68
Rye	— @45
Oats	37½@40
Corn	@40
Barley	65 @ 75
Glue—ꝑ lb.	
Pittsb. common	— @12½
Ginseng—ꝑ lb.	
Ginseng	28@ 32
Hay—ꝑ ton of 2000 lbs.	
Timothy	14,00@16,00
Clover	— @ —
Straw, 100 bdls.	— @ —
Hides—ꝑ lb.	
Missouri	9@10½
Spanish	14 @16
Do salted	— @ —
Do kips ꝑ skin	1,00@1,62
Green	— @ 4
Hemp—ꝑ lb.	
Missouri & Ky	— @ 4
Manilla	7½ @ 8
Hops—ꝑ lb	
First sort '45	11 @15½
Indigo—by package.	
Bengal, lb	1,50@1,75
Spanish	1,10@1,25
Manilla	95@1,00
Lead—ꝑ lb.	
Missouri Pig	— @4¼
Bar	— @4½
Common sizes Pipe	6 @6½
Sheet	— @6
Leather—ꝑ lb.	
Sole Baltimore	18 @20
New York	15@17½
Damaged	13 @15
Slaughter	18 @20
Skirting	21 @23
Harness, black	19 @21
Bridles, black, per doz. sides	30,00@36,00
Russet do	36,00@42,00
Upper, finish'd	23,00@28,00
Kips finished	24,00@36,00
Calf skin do	13,00@26,00
Lace Leather	18,00@ —
N. England Seating.	
No 1 ꝑ dozen	45,00@ —
2 do	35,00@ —
3 do	25,00@ —
Sheep skins	2½@5
Lumber—From pile ꝑ 1000 feet.	
Pine, clear, inch	— @20,00
Common, " "	— @10,00
Clear, 1½ " "	— @30,00
Com'n 1½ "	— @ —
Clear, 2 " "	— @40,00
Com'n 2 " "	— @ —
Flooring clear 1 inch do	— @ —
1 in. common	— @18,00
Oak do do	— @ —
Pine Shingles ꝑ	1,75@2 25
100	1,75@ 2 50
Laths, sawd. 100	1,75@2,00
Maleable Iron—ꝑ lb.	
Maleable Iron	— @12½
Molasses—ꝑ gallon.	
Sugarhouse,	40 @41
" N Orleans	— @40
New Orleans	— @40
Country	— @ —
Naval Stores—	
Rosin, ꝑ brl	2,50@2,75
Pitch	— @3,50
Tar, Allegheny	— @ —
" N. Carolina	3,75@4,50
Turpentine, gall	55@ 56
Varnish, Copal	1,75@2,00
Oakum—ꝑ lb.	
Pittsburgh	— @7
Oils—ꝑ gallon.	
Linseed	70@ 75
Lard, City	50@ 68
Olive	4,25@4,50
Sperm, bleached	— @1,20
" unbleached	— @1,15
" Fall	95@1,00
Whale	— @ 75
Tanners, ꝑ brl	18,00@22,00
Paints—ꝑ lb.	
Prus Blue	87@1 00
Lampblack	6¼@ 7
Span. Whiting	1½@ 2
Chrome Green	33 @55
" Yellow No 1	33 @35
" " No 2	25 @28
Brunsw'k Green	15 @20
White Lead, dry	6¼ @ 6½
" in oil, pure, keg	1,65@1 75
" " No. 1	1,35@1,50
Red Lead	6¼@ 8
Yellow Ochre	2½@ 3
Ven. Red	4½@ 5
Verdigris	30 @38
Pig Metal—ꝑ ton.	
Allegheny.	
No. 1 Foundry	— @ —
" Forge	— @ —
Hanging Rock.	
No. 1 Foundry	@ —
" Forge	— @ —
Tennessee.	
Tennessee	— @ —
Plaster Paris—ꝑ ton	
Plaster Paris	— @12 50
Provisions—	
Bacon Hams	8½@9
" Shoulders	— @ —
" Sides	7½@7¾
Hoground, city cure	— @ —
" country cure	— @ —
Lard, No 1, in kegs	8 @8½
" " 2, in kegs	— @ —
" " 1, in bbls	— @8
Butter " 1, in kegs	9½@11
" " 1, in roll	— @ —
Cheese, W. Reserve	6 @[illegible]
" Goshen	— @10
" Pine Apple	— @15
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ꝑ bbl	— @3,50
Do Butter	— @4 25
Potatoes—ꝑ bushel.	
Mercer	37½@40
Neshannocks	— @ —
Rags—ꝑ lb.	
Country mixd	— @3
Do good white	4½@5½
Rice—ꝑ lb.	
Rice	4¾@5
Seeds—ꝑ bushel.	
Clover	5,00@6,00
Timothy	3,37½@3,75
Flaxseed	90—@100
Spices—ꝑ lb	
Cloves	— @35
Cassia, in Mats	— @25
Ginger	10 @11
Nutmegs	137@150
Pepper	12 @12½
Alspice	— @13
Snakeroot—ꝑ lb.	
Virginia	— @ —
Seneca	— @ —
Soap—ꝑ lb.	
Pittsburgh yellow	— @4¼
Cincinnati yellow	— @4¼
Chillicothe yellow	— @ —
Pittsburgh brown	— @ —
Cincinnati brown	— @ —
Chillicothe brown	— @ —
Castile	— @ —
Starch—ꝑ lb.	
Pittsburgh No 1	— @5½
Cincinnati No 1	— @5½
Steel—ꝑ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]	
Foreign.	
Cast & shear	17½@18½
Do single	16 @17
Best German	— @12½
" Eagle	— @10½
" Hoop L	— @24½
Pittsburgh Manufacture.	
Cast steel	— @ —
Shear single	— @ —
" double	— @ —
" treble	— @ —
German steel	— @10
English blister	— @12½
American blister	— @ 5½
Spring	5¼@ 5½
Spirits—ꝑ gallon.	
Brandy, Bordea'x	2,00@2,50
" Rochelle	2,00@2,50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	1,50@1,75
" N O	87@1,00
" N E 1st proo.	40@ 50
Gin, Holland	1,40@ 50
Sugar—ꝑ lb	
N. O. prime, hhd	7¼@7½
" fair, hhd	7@7¼
Havana, white lb	— @ —
Brazil, " lb	10¼@10½
Loaf, No 1 lb	— @ —
" 2 lb	— @ —
" 3 lb	— @ —
Pulverize Philad	— @ —
Salt—ꝑ bbl.	
No. 1 afloat	— @1,01¼
1 in store	1,06¼@1,08
2 afloat	— @ —
Table, doz, box	— @ —
Spelter—ꝑ lb.	
Spelter	— @10
Tobacco—ꝑ lb.—[10 ꝑ ct off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]	
Segar Leaf	3 @ 6
Manufacturers do	2 @ 4
Ladies' Twist	— @ 9
Plug in kegs	— @ 6½
Plug in boxes	— @14
6 twist	4½@ 6
Cavendish	— @ 4
12s Lump in box	13 @14
5s " "	— @14
16s " "	— @14
Scotch snuff	— @14
Rappee	— @14
Cut & Dry, ½ lb pap	— @25
Tea—ꝑ lb.	
Imperial	50 @75
Gunpowder	45 @70
Young Hyson	30 @70
Pouchong	50 @75
Tinplate—ꝑ box.	
½ X	— @11,60
Tallow—ꝑ lb.	
Rendered	6@6½
Rough	— @4
Soap Grease	— @4½
Vices—ꝑ lb.	
Solid boxes	— @ —
Wines—ꝑ gallon.	
L P Madira	2,00@3,00
L P Teneriffe	1,00@1,50
Lisbon	75@1,50
Dry Malaga	65@ 70
Sweet	62@ 65
Marseilles	70@ 75
Port	1,00@2,00
Calabria	65@ 70
Wool—ꝑ lb.	
Prime	— @33
Full blood	— @30
¾ blood	— @28
½ blood	— @26
¼ blood	— @25
Common	22@24
Zinc—ꝑ lb.	
Sheet	8 @ 9

Gazette & Advertiser Office,

Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, Oct. 22, 1845.

State of Trade—The market continues to be well attended by the Country and Western Trade, and there is considerable business doing, not so much, however, as in some previous weeks. The Produce market is active. Flour, especially, has been in unusual demand. The Iron Trade has also come forward and commenced operations in metal with spirit. At the present writing, a number of operations are in negotiation. The Grocery trade have shared largely in the business of the week. The demand for all descriptions of manufactures continues to be well supported; and we notice, in particular, an extraordinary demand for machinery. We question whether the like was ever before known in this city. In our last Report, noticing the 'strike' of the Cotton Mill Operatives, we said—"there is some probability of the Mills starting next week." It affords us pleasure to announce the realization of this expectation. We learn to-day that they are all full of hands.

P. S. 9 o'clock, P. M.—The Foreign news per the Hibernia is at hand via Baltimore. By extracts in another column, it will be seen that it is favorable for Flour, Wheat, Provisions generally, and Wool. Of the Iron trade it is said the demand for iron is daily on the increase—the manufacturers are working hard—prices are well supported—and the trade is as brisk as it well can be. The export trade, on the contrary, is dull. In France, Iron is very high, and it is said that it will be utterly impossible to obtain the quantity which will be required for the next four years, without the erection of additional iron works, demanding an enormous capital, which probably could not be raised by individuals. Cotton has declined ⅛d and was heavy.

N. B. *Thursday morning*, 10 *o'clock, A. M.*—By the eastern mail of this morning we learn that the Foreign news was considered unfavorable in New York for Flour. It had declined 12½c ꝑ bbl. Holders asked $5,62½, but there was no sales. 5,50 is all, it is supposed, that can be got for it.

In Philadelphia, on the contrary, holders had refused $5,50 after the News was received. The market was in an excited state and very firm.

The Rivers have been gradually declining during the week, but there is abundent water for the Packets to Cincinnati and St. Louis, and of course for all other boats in those trades. 4 feet water in the channel. There will no doubt be a swell shortly. ☞ Several Canal boats arrived yesterday direct from Philadelphia, which crossed the new Aqueduct over the Juniata—the route is therefore again in perfect order.

Ashes—We have to notice a very dull market for all descriptions of Ashes. There is no demand for shipment and very little to go into consumption. We have therefore no sales of importance to report. Some 6 or 7 tons Scorchings sold early in the week at 3c, cash and 4 mos. Sales of a few casks of Pots at our quotations. In Pearls we hear of no transactions.

Ale—Prices are the same—demand active and every way equal to the supply.

Batting—Is higher. We advance our figures to 8@10c ꝑ lb.

Beans—A few lots of 2 to 4 bu small white have been received and brought $1 ꝑ bu. They are retailing at 1.25 from stores.

Butter—The market is not so active. Sales 125 kgs No. 1 from first hands at 10@10½c; and about 100 kgs, hf bbls and bbls from store, at 10½@11c ꝑ lb. Some ask higher.

Buckets, Tubs—The demand continues good for buckets, tubs, keelers, &c. Stock only fair.

Brooms—We notice nothing new in the market. But few have been offered during the week. Good merchantable will bring $1,25 to 1,62½ ꝑ doz.

Bacon—Lots of a few casks of Bacon continue to come in, but beyond the small transactions growing out of these, we have nothing new to report. From the arrangements making we look for the early appearance of the new. We notice sales of 5@6000 lbs of Hams at 8c, and some Sides at 7½c, city cured—these are to close out remnants of stocks. The ordinary sales have been about 10,000 lbs Hams at 8½c, and 4@5000 lbs Sides at 7¼@7½c ꝑ lb. No Shoulders on the market.

Candles—Sales 150 bxs city dipped at 8c. Pittsburgh Star meet with a quick sale at 22c.

Cider—Sweet Cider is coming in with some freedom and meets with ready sale at $2,00@2,50 ꝑ bbl—bbls returned, generally.

Cotton—We notice a sale of 20 bales Good Tennessee at 6¾c ꝑ lb cash. The market is nearly bare, but an arrival is expected.

Cotton Yarns—The Mills having commenced with full sets of hands, there will soon be the usual supply in the market. Prices are the same as have been demanded by holders for two weeks past, and at which large sales were effected last week. We have filled up our quotations to correspond with the market. Demand excellent.

Copperas—The stock at present held here is large. Sales 25@30 bbls at 1¼@1½c ꝑ lb.

Cheese—Since our last report there has been a very active demand for Cheese and prices are higher. 250 bxs W. R. sold on the wharf and from wagon at 5¾@6c, and from store 600 bxs and 20 casks at 6¼c, cash. In a retail way 6¼@6½c. The market is now scantily supplied.

Flax—From store small lots have sold at 6@6½c ꝑ lb.

Freights—The rates by River to ports below are no higher, and there is an amount of tonnage in the trades sufficiently large to keep them at a very moderate point. We quote to embrace extremes for heavy and light. To the East by Canal they are the same as previous to the late interruption—the line is now in perfect order and boats are running through. To Erie 25c ꝑ 100 lbs—but little going in that direction. To Cleveland 25@30c, and but moderate shipments making. To Nashville nominal.

Fruit—*Dried*—Malaga Fruit is but little higher yet Bunch Raisins are selling freely at $3, and Custer at $2 75 ꝑ bx. No Peaches of the new crop yet offered—a few sound old are selling at $2,50 ꝑ bu. Apples are in demand. 75 bu sold from store at 87½c ꝑ bu. 81c was refused for 50 bu from wagon—95c has been paid. They are retailing at $1,12½@1,25 ꝑ bu. Chesnuts are rather scarce yet and bring $2,00@2,50 ꝑ bu. No Figs.

Green—Apples are becoming plenty, but we are not advised of any large sales from first hands. 150 bbls Russetts and Pippins in good order, were taken from store for export at $1 50 ꝑ bbl. They bring $1,00@1,50 ꝑ bbl as in quality. A small lot of Sicily Lemons retailed by the bx at $10. Few Cranberries yet offered—a small parcel brought $2.50 ꝑ bu from wagon.

Fish—The sales both to the city and country have been to a fair extent and prices are about the same. No No 1 Mackerel on the market; No. 2 in hf bbls $7,25 each. No. 3 large 'South' $8,75@9,00 ꝑ bbl. Cod is selling at $4.00 ꝑ 100 lbs. Salmon $16.50@17,00 ꝑ bbl. The first White fish received this season are selling at $9 ꝑ bbl. Smoked Herring $7¼@$1 ꝑ box. No. 1 trimmed Shad $8,50@9,00 ꝑ bbl. Gibbed Herring $5,75@6,25 ꝑ bbl.

Feathers—More has been done. Sale from first hands of over 5000 lbs 'good' Ohio and Ky. at 25c cash, and 1000 lbs a shade better at 26c. From store 4000 lbs, mostly in small lots, at 28@30c, and a few single scks of superior at 32@33c ꝑ lb.

Fire Brick and Clay—We quote a new article of Fire brick in addition to the Common. 'Bolivar' Brick are held at $37 ꝑ M. and Clay at $9 ꝑ ton. In Common there is no change in prices—$14@16 ꝑ M. and Clay 14@16c ꝑ bu.

Flour—Since our last report the market has experienced a heavy and rapid advance. This day week it closed at $3,56@3,62½, on Saturday it was 3,75@3,87½, on Monday 3,87½@4,12½, on Tuesday 4,25@4,37½, and to-day the extremes have been 4,20@4,37½. The sales on the spot and to arrive are not less than 3500 bbls, of which about 1000 were taken in the city this day, mostly at 4,25@4,31¼. The market now depends upon the complexion of the news by the Hibernia, now due. The cause of the advance is mainly the Foreign news, aided by an unusually short supply in the early and middle portions of the week. We learn that some of our dealers are operating in the Cincinnati market. Freight to Philadelphia, 60@65c ꝑ bbl 4,50 is now asked for goods brands in store. Buckwheat in bags brings 1,25 ꝑ 100 lbs.

Grain—*Wheat* is quick sale at 65@68c ꝑ bu. *Buckwheat* commands 37½. *Barley* continues in active demand at 65@75c, and sales 500 bu. *Rye* is scarce and 3c ꝑ bu higher. It will command 45c ꝑ bu. *Oats* are very scarce and 7½@10c higher. The sales of the week are 2500 bu, closing at 37½c on the wharf. (See Diamond market.)

Groceries—The market as a general thing is not so active.

Sugar—The market is somewhat unsettled. Some holders are asking an advance of ¼c, but others offer at former prices. 25 hhds Good, received from Louisville, were sold on the wharf in several lots at 7c. Sales 50@55 hhds from store at 7, 7¼@7½. 7¾c is asked by two or three, but is very slow at that. Some receipts besides that mentioned.

Molasses—All the sales we have noticed were at 40c for N. O. and 45c for S. H. Some receipts this week.

Coffee—We are not advised of any transactions of importance. 4@500 bags Fair to Prime Rio sold at 7¾@8¼c. The stock is heavy.

Glass—Sales of 700 bxs 8x10 country brands, generally at $1,75 on time. The stock of city brands is very small and prices are very firm.

Hay—The market has been steady for several days at $16 ꝑ ton for Prime.

Hops—But few arriving. Limited sales from store at 14@15c ꝑ lb. 1st sort will command 12½c.

Hogs—Drovers continue to offer hogs in the market, and as they uniformly ask $4, but few comparatively are taken. Our packers are not willing to pay the opening price, and until holders abate in their demands, but little can be done. We are advised, however, of contracts for 1,500 and 500 head at $4. Some of the packers are about leaving for the West to see what they can do there.

Hides—Sales of slaughter Hides at 4c. Green Hides command 3½c. Calf Skins 5@5½c; higher has been paid for some superior.

Lumber, Staves, Hoop Poles—Since our last a large numper of rafts have arrived but most of them went on. The Clarion, we learn, was blocked up by stoved rafts and consequently a considerable amount of lumber did not get out of that stream. 5@600,000 ft of Pine sold at $7,50 and 15 ꝑ M. ft for Common and Clear, and a few small lots of Common as low as $7. Shingles have ranged widely—from $1 to 1.62½ ꝑ M as in quality. 50,000 ft seasoned Ohio Poplar, boards, plank and scantling sold at $20 ꝑ M ft on the wharf. 80@90,000 oak bbl Staves brought $6 to $25 ꝑ 1200 as in quality. 5@6000 Hoop Poles sold at $8—they are scarce and readily bring that. No change in lumber in the yards.

Lard—Some receipts this week—50 kegs sold from store at 8c, and in a retail way at 8½c ꝑ lb.

Malt—Sales are making at $1.25 ꝑ bu for old Barley Malt, and at 90c for new. Rye 65c ꝑ bu.

Metals—The market is in a very healthy condition and the Iron trade very active.

Iron—The demand which has been so active for some time past continues unabated. Orders continue to come in from all quarters. The Mills are running full time. We continue former quotations, 3@3½c for Common Bar and 3½c for Juniata, ꝑ lb.

Nails are also in very active demand, at former prices viz:—No. 2 10d $3 75@3 87½; 8d $4@4 12½ ꝑ keg. No 1 10d and 8d $4,25 ꝑ keg. Juniata 10d $4,25, and 8d $4 50 ꝑ keg.

Steel—Pittsburgh Spring is firm at 5½c—large lots occasionally at a shade less.

Zinc—Sheet is held at 8@9c, and sales.

Russia Sheet Iron is selling at 13c ꝑ lb.

Springs, Eliptic, are in good demand, sales at 10½@11¼c ꝑ lb, mostly at 11c.

Malleable Iron is held at 12½c, and sales

Lead—The market, we believe is now bare. A small sale of Pig at $4.75 ꝑ 100 lbs cleared it.

Tin Plate—Sales of ½ X at $11 ꝑ box.

Blooms—A few small lots of good Blooms have changed hands at $65, but there is no supply to meet the demand. A prime lot would probably bring more.

Pig Metal—Our last report left the market in a quiet state, the trade being indifferent about buying. Within the past three days however it has been very active, and over 2500 tons of Allegheny and Hanging Rock have changed hands at about $1 less than holders demanded at the opening. A number of lots had been sold previously, the price to be fixed by the market and this led of course to some Bull and Bear operations to raise or depress it to influence these conditional sales. We have the following particulars:—45 tons hot blast H. R. at $31 4 mos. (the holder only asked $30 for this, but competition bid it up.) 160 tons 'Clay Furnace' at $31, 6 mos; 25 tons rather 'high' at $30, 4 mos. 400 tons (Shippen & Black's) at $29, 4, 5 and 6 mos; 250 tons same at $29, 5 and 6 mos; 350 tons (Hassen & Kerr's) at $30, 2 mos; 100 tons (Fetzer's) at $30, 2 mos: 350 tons No 1 at $29, 5 and 5 mos; all these, but the first, are Allegheny. 200 tons cold blast H. R. (Hoge's) at $33, and 75 tons same quality at the same, both on the usual time. We have a number of other small sales of H. R., of which the following were to foundries:—16 tons at $35; 27 tons and 20 tons at $34, all cash; 50 tons at $34, 6 mos. Of Allegheny in small lots, about 150 tons at $29 to $33, cash and time. There are other sales of which we have no particulars, and negotiations for several considerable lots are in progress.

Naval Stores—Tar—Of Allegheny in bbls the market is bare. North Carolina is held at $3,75@4,50 ꝑ bbl, as in size, condition, &c: Sales of Turpentine at quotations.

Oils—City pressed is now held at 70c ꝑ gall, though sales in a retail way are making higher. Not much doing. Lard oil—Sales at 50 to 65c as in quality.

Plaster is very dull at our quotation.

Potatoes—Several cargoes (about 1000 bu) of Potatoes were disposed of this week at 33@37½ ꝑ bu for Neshannocks, and 20@25c for Common Reds. Some Sweet Potatoes were received from below, but we are not advised of what they brought.

Rags—The demand is equal to all that can be offered. Sales of country mixed at 3c, and good White at 4½@5c ꝑ lb. cash. They are coming in freely.

Shot—The stock of keg is now very small and some are asking $15—we quote $14@15 ꝑ keg.

Seeds—*Timothy* is plenty: the receipts are in small lots: buyers do not care to touch it to any extent, owing to the advanced state of the season. Sales from first hands at $3,37½ ꝑ bu—30 bu sold from store at 3,50: it is retailing at 3,75. *Cloverseed* is a shade lower—sales at $5@5,25 from first hands in small lots—it is retailing from store at $5.50 ꝑ bu.

Flaxseed—The demand continues very active and sales at $1 ꝑ bu of 56 lbs. Small and not well cleaned lots bring only 90c.

Salt—More was done in Salt early in the week than at the close, and prices range somewhat. Sales 800 bls No 1 from boats at the Canal and river at $1,01¼@1,04, all but 200 bbls at the former. Sales 600 barrels from store at 1,12½@1,10 and 1,08 ꝑ nett bbl delivered. Sales as it lay on the wharf at 1,06¼.

Tallow—The market is steady at $4.00 ꝑ 100 lbs for Tallow in the rough, and 6@6½c rendered. We hear of no sales of importance.

Tanners Scraps bring 2½@3c per lb and sales.

Vinegar—The market is steady at 9@10c ꝑ gall, and sales.

Wool—The market continues steady at about the same rates as were previously obtained. But few lots importance are now offering.

Whiskey—The market is about the same as to prices. Sales of Common, 50 bbls at 20¼, 20 bbls at 20¼, 41bbls at 10¼, 60 bbls at 20¾, and sundry small lots within these figures. Rectified is steady at 21@22c.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The market is without any alteration worth special notice. Uncurrent notes, including scrip, are the same as to discount, 1 ꝑ cent, except Washington, Brownsville, Wheeling, Wellsburg and Cincinnati notes, which are ½ ꝑ cent discount. Eastern Exchange is steady at ½ ꝑ cent—the Banks have plenty, but it is rather scarce out of doors.

Diamond Market.

WEDNESDAY, October 22.

The attendance this morning was rather slim, but there appeared to be enough to satisfy the demand, with the exception of Grain.

Butter, &c—Fresh print Butter sold slowly at 15@18¾c ꝑ lb—Roll at 14c. Apple Butter 10@12½c generally. Eggs, fresh 12½c, a few huckster sold at 10c ꝑ doz.

Meat & Poultry—Butchers' meat as usual was abundant and good. Best cuts of Beef, Veal, and Pork 5@6¼c ꝑ lb. Fore quarters of country slaughtered Beef at 2c, and Hind, 2½c ꝑ lb. Very little Veal now offered outside the stalls. Mutton 3@5c ꝑ lb. Sausages 8c ꝑ lb. Poultry a good deal plentier. Chickens sold at 16@25c ꝑ pair. Ducks at 31¼@37½, Turkeys at 45 to 75c, each, and Geese at 20c, each.

Vegetables—Cellery 5c ꝑ bunch. Apples abundant at 6¼@18¾c ꝑ pck. Turnips 10c. Neshannock Potatoes 10@12½c, and Sweet 18¾c ꝑ pck—the Common Reds 25c ꝑ bu. Other items about as on previous days. Chesnuts 10c ꝑ qt.

Fish—The common kinds were plenty, but the choicer varieties were scarce.

Flour, Meal and Grain—Wheat flour sold off early a shade over $2,00 ꝑ 100 lbs. Meal 50c ꝑ bu. Buckwheat Flour $1,50 ꝑ 100 lbs. A little Corn offered at 50c ꝑ (double) bu. Oats were very scarce and all sold early at 40@45c ꝑ bu—as high as 50c was asked.

☞ Our country friends will remember that the Fifth Ward Market House is now open on Tuesdays and Fridays. The citizens up there would like to see a better attendance, and are disposed to encourage it by attending themselves.

Cattle Market.

Reported exclusively for the Daily Gazette and Advertiser by J. Goehring, Federal street.

GOEHRING'S Yards, }
Allegheny city, October 22. }

The market presents no new feature of very much interest. An advance is noted on Beeves, and other descriptions of Butcher's stock sell at the highest prices obtained during the season.

Beef Cattle—The demand for Cattle, especially prime, is good, and the advance shown by the sales is 50c ꝑ 100 lbs. 127 head, all driven in, sold readily at $2,50@4,00 ꝑ 100 lbs net, the outside for prime. We hear of other sales out of the yards, to an equal extent at the same.

Sheep—The offerings are again something larger than last week. 215 head sold at $1,12½ to 1,50 ꝑ head as in quality. This number includes all driven in.

Hogs—Only 34 head offered and they sold quick at $4 ꝑ 100 lbs net. There have been sales to the extent of 400 head at that to Butchers, and near 2000 to arrive, for the Packers.

Calves—3 head offered and sold at former prices.

Cows—We sometime since remarked that on account of the difficulty of procuring feed, the market was excessively dull. It is now completely down. Feed is still higher and scarce, and though the dairymen have raised the price of milk to 6¼ and cream to 25c ꝑ quart there is very little disposition to buy. There will probably be very little demand for milk cows until spring.

DR. EOFF'S TONIC AND ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS—This medicine has been known to the public for the last twenty years, and has obtained considerable celebrity as a remedy for Dyspepsia. Experience has shown these Pills to be the best Family Medicine that can be used. They operate gently as a purgative, producing neither sickness nor debility. They can be used at all times, by persons of all ages, without regard to diet, drink, or exposure to wet and cold.

As an anti-bilious medicine, every person using them will soon become satisfied of their superior efficacy.—There has been issued a pamphlet (to be had of the Agents) in which is set forth more fully the nature and operation of the medicine, together with some of the diseases in which it is most applicable.

The proprietors have been compelled to alter the form of the wrappers enclosing their Pills, owing to the many counterfeits that have been distributed. All persons purchasing are requested to be well satisfied that they are genuine. For sale by
B A FAHNESTOCK & Co,
oct17-d&w Corner 6th and Wood sts.

BONNET VELVETS—Plain Blue Black, and Plain and Corded Drab Bonnet Velvets. A supply ust received and offered low, at the Dry Goods House of W R MURPHY,
oct18 North-east corner of 4th and Market sts.

MOREENS, FOR SKIRTS—W R MURPHY has received a few pieces Drab and Black Moreens, for Skirts, at a low price. oct18

SPOTTED PELISSE FLANNELS—Scarlet, Green and Blue Spotted Pelisse Flannels, for children's wear. An assortment received at
oct18 W R MURPHY'S.

JUST RECEIVED, this day, by Leech & Co.'s Express, another lot of those beautiful low priced Cashmeres D'Ecosse and Mous de Lanes. Also, a small lot very superior rich styles Turkeri Shawls at very low prices. GEO S SWARTZ,
oct15 No 66 Market st.

WELSH FLANNELS—GEO. S. SWARTZ has now received a lot of very superior Welsh Flannels, warranted not to shrink. Also, very fine English Flannels; a good assortment at the lowest prices at No 66 Market st. oct15

CARPETS, CARPETS.

PERSONS wishing to supply themselves with **New Carpets** are respectfully requested to call and examine the stock of the subscriber, at NO. 110 MARKET STREET, as they will there find a *larger, better* and *cheaper* assortment than is to be found at any other house in the city. You will there find all articles usually kept in a carpet store, viz:—

Brussels Carpets, latest and best styles;
Imperial 3 ply do;
do do do, rich new patterns, just opened;
Superfine Ingrain do;
Fine do do;
Common do do;
Venitian do, 4-4, ¾ and ⅝ wide;
Damask Ven. do, 4-4, ¾ and ⅝ do;
8-4 Figured Cotton do;
India Matting, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 wide;
Cheneille Rugs, a superior article;
Tufted do do do;
Brussels and Saxony Rugs;
Tufted and Sheepskin Matts;
Alicant and Manilla do.

Together with a full supply of FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, *later styles, better quality* and *cheaper* than any ever before offered in this market, which will be cut to any required size for rooms, halls, &c. &c.

ALSO—Floor Cloths; plain and figured Green Baize,
Emboss'd & Printed Table and Piano Covers;
Stair Rods; Carpet Bindings;
Ass'd Cols. Damasks and Moreens,
Table Linens;
Damask and striped Stair Linens,
Steamboat Blankets, &c. &c.
oct8 R D THOMPSON.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

200 PIECES OF CARPETING for sale at REDUCED PRICES, wholesale and retail, varying in price from 12½ cts to $1.75 per yard, at the **New Carpet Warehouse**, No. 110 Wood street, corner of Fifth, up stairs. The subscriber is now opening his fall stock of the best styles and variety, such as are to be found in the Eastern Cities. Those wishing Carpets need not, therefore, go East when such an establishment is to be found in Pittsburgh. I respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to my new and splendid stock. Please call and judge for yourselves, I am receiving new supplies constantly. Among my stock are to be found every article pertaining to the Carpet business, viz:

Full setts of extra rich Royal Brussels;
New styles splendid and rich Imperial Carpets;
Extra heavy 3 ply Carpets;
Best superfine Ingrain do;
Fine and common do do;
4-4, ¾ and ⅝ plain Venitian do;
Rugs—Extra superfine Cheneille;
do Tufted and Saxony;
do Brussels and Axminster;
Matts—Tufted, Saxony and Sheepskin;
do Jute, Manilla and Alicant;

ALSO—A full and complete stock of Floor Oil Cloths, handsomer and better than any ever offered in this market, and will cut them any size for Rooms, Halls, Entries, Vestibules, or door pieces.

ALSO—Coach Oil Cloths, Furniture Cloths, Druggets Floor Baize.

ALSO—Splendid Window Shades painted in best Oil Colors, Landscapes, City Views, Water Falls, &c. &c.

ALSO—French Embossed Piano and Table Covers.

ALSO—Canton and Spanish Floor Matting 6-4, 8-4 and 4-4 wide.

ALSO—Table Linens, Diapers, Crash Stair Linen, cotton and woollen Crumb Cloths.

All colors of figured Damask and watered Moreens Stair Rods of all sizes, Carpet Bindings, &c.
oct1 W. McCLINTOCK.

THIRD JULY, 1845.

B. E. CONSTABLE announces his determination of sell from this day the remainder of his stock all Summer Goods at

FIRST COST.

This is an inducement worthy the attention of to purhasers.

French Balzarines 31 cts., worth 75 cts;
Bonnet Ribbons at 12½ cts, worth 31, rich new styles
French Lawns and Organdie Ginghams at 15 and 3? cts, worth 50 cts;
Barege Scarfs and Shawls at equally low prices;
Ladies' Lace Caps at 37½ cts, worth $1;
Florence Braid Bonnets at $1 37½, and upwards;
Checked, Striped and Mull Muslins for dresses, very cheap;
Col'd Lawns for Bonnets, Artificials, Bonnet Caps, &c;
Parasolettes and Parasols, rich and new styles, some as low as 75 cts each;
Lace Collars, Chemisetts, Cravats, Gloves, &c. &c;
Cutt and Thread Edgings, Laces and Bobbin Laces;
For Gentlemen:—Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, a good assortment Gloves, Cravats, Suspenders, Linen Cambric and Silk Hdkfs, Gauze Cott under Shirts, Silk do; Drawers, &c. jy4-d&wtf

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, made the 4th day of October, A. D., 1845, I will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 3d day of November, A. D. 1845, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All the right, title and interest of John Wilkins, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased, of, in and to all that certain lot of ground marked and numbered in the plan of the Town, now City, of Allegheny, as the Lot No. 123
MARY ANN ROBINSON,
Administratrix de bonis non, &c.
P. McKENNA, Auct'r. oct9 d1w&wts

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at public sale, on Thursday, the 13th of November next, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

A VALUABLE FARM,

Situated in Neshannock township, Mercer county, 1½ miles North-east from Newcastle, between the East Brook and Harlinsburgh roads, containing **100 Acres** of good wheat land—**40** do. of watered meadow, in all **180** acres. The property is divided into eleven fields, and mostly watered sufficient for stock.

The improvements are—A Log and Frame Dwelling House; a Bank Barn, 40 by 60 feet, with Stabling for six horses and thirty head of cattle; a Tenant House and Stable; an Apple Orchard of grafted fruit and other fruit trees. Also, A VALUABLE STONE QUARRY.

The above property will be sold altogether, or divided into two farms to suit purchasers.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when the conditions will be made known by the subscriber. JOHN HORNER.
oct16-w4t

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ss.

IN the Court of Quarter Sessions of said County, No. 10 December Term, A. D., 1845

In the matter of the application of sundry citizens for the erection of a new Township out of parts of Ross and Indiana Townships, Commissioners Report filed June 16th 1845.

And now to wit, September 27th, 1845: On motion of Wm. D. Tassey the Court order the Clerk to give notice by publication in the Weekly Gazette and Manufacturer for four weeks, of the above application and of the filing of the report of Commissioners.

By the Court. TAOMAS FARLEY, Clk.
oct3-w4t

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of SAMUEL BLACK, late of Carroll township, deceased, to present them to the undersigned for settlement on the 11th day of OCTOBER next, at the late residence of the deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment. MARCUS BLACK,
ROSS BLACK,
sep26-w6t—[Wash. Rep. $1.75. Executors.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

H. CHILDS & CO.,
Wholesale Boot & Shoe Warehouse,
131 WOOD STREET,

ARE now receiving a large and extensive stock of **Boots & Shoes**; men's and boys **Caps**, Ladies fall **Bonnets** of great variety, and adapted for fall and winter sales, all having been purchased at *extremely* low prices, enables them to compete with New York and Philadelphia, and they assure their Western friends and Merchants generally, who are wanting goods in their line, and will favor them with a call, that they will make it their interest to purchase.

Also, just received, 1500 sides New York tanned Sole Leather at very low prices. sep26-w7t

PATENT VERMIFUGE.

Dr. McLane's American Worm Specific
Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms, and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards.
JOSIAH JACKSON,
Owner of Water Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va.

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye witness to the same. My child's health improved much after. SAM'L. MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh.

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr. M'Lane's the best article before the public.
D. CALHOUN
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr. G. S. Smith, Sunfish, O.
Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir:—I have used in my practice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child, in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.
aug20-w6m

BOOKS, &c—A good assortment of all the books commonly used in the Colleges and Schools. Also, Slates, Pencils, Quills, Steel Pens, and a variety of Writing and Letter Papers, which will be sold at the lowest prices by INGRAM, ELLIOTT & Co.
oc 23 Market st, near the Diamond

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 20, 1845.

The Burnt Aqueduct Rebuilt!—We are gratified at being able to state that the Burnt Aqueduct on the Juniatta has been rebuilt, and that Boats now pass as usual. We derived the intelligence by the following letter, received on Saturday:

Huntington, Oct. 10, 1845.

To the Editors of the Gazette: The water was put into the Aqueduct yesterday afternoon.—Several light boats have passed through; the levels are yet low, but by to-morrow (Friday) morning, loaded boats will pass. I have no fears but it will answer the purpose for this season.

Yours, &c., B.

GRATIFYING INTELLIGENCE.

Settlement of the 'Strike'—It is with heartfelt satisfaction we announce the termination of the difficulties between the Factory Operatives and the Manufacturers. It was effected by the Operatives taking the business into their own hands, and thrusting those mischevious agitators, R. C. Fleeson, E. Smith, Watson, and others, to one side, as they deserved to be. We urged this upon the Operatives from the very first. The Manufacturers did right to scorn the interference of the would-be leaders; but they have shown their willingness to meet the wishes of the Operatives, by attending the very first meeting held by themselves, and the difficulty was settled on the spot. What a withering rebuke to the meddlers! Let the indignant contempt of every lover of Order be poured upon them. Not one of them was permitted to be present.

☞ P. S. Monday Morning, 9 o'clock A. M. The Factories all started this morning with a good many hands,—one at least, with two-thirds. The Mayor of Allegheny City and the Sheriff, were both on the alert to suppress any attempt at interference. We ardently hope the difficulties are now ever and that the Manufacturers will not be molested.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Dauphin County.—The Whigs have elected their candidate for Senator, one Member of the Legislature, Prothonatory, Sheriff and County Treasurer. The Locofocos, we believe, have carried the balance of their ticket.

Lebanon county has elected an entire Whig ticket.

Delaware county has elected the whole Whig ticket by about 200 majority.

Franklin county.—The Whigs of Franklin have thoroughly purged their county from the taint of Locofocoism, by the election of the entire County Ticket, by about 200 majority—a victory worthy of the intelligence and patriotism of the citizens of that enlightened county.

Cumberland county.—The election in Cumberland county has resulted, as usual, in favor of the Locofocos, by about 150 majority.

Mifflin county.—The first news from this county states that the Locofocos had carried the whole ticket.

Later intelligence is, that the Whigs have elected the Prothonotary and member of the Legislature.

Union county.—The intelligence from this old Democratic Anti-masonic and Whig county is truly glorious. The majority for the Whig ticket is about 600, electing every candidate, and Dr Wagenseller to the Senate in that district by about 200 majority over the majorities obtained by his opponent in Mifflin and Juniata counties. Three cheers for Union.

Juniata county.—In this county the majority for Burns is 190. The Whigs have elected the Prothonotary and the member of ths Legislature, in conjunction with Union county. The balance of the tickets not heard from.

☞ The Harrisburgh Telegraph says:—"Information from Northumberland county leaves no doubt of the election of Mr. Jordan, the Whig candidate by from 100 to 200 majority. A glorious triumph, truly!"

☞ The Whigs have elected a State-Senator in Chester and Delaware, and two in Lancaster and Lebanon, and one in Dauphin, and one in Mifflin Juniata and Union counties.

Philadelphia City and County.

The United States Gazette of Thursday says:

The result of the Election in the City and County of Philadelphia on Tuesday last, are nearly all placed before our readers. We confess that we are astonished at the result in the County, especially in regard to the "City and County" ticket, but the Democrats who went off to the third party, evidently hastened back to their old ranks, snuffing from afar the defeat that attended the third party, and obedient to their instincts, threw their weight into the scale, whence they had been attracted.

We subjoin such results of the election in the city as we could obtain yesterday from official sources. They are carefully prepaped and may be relied on. It will be observed that although the majority throughout the city is whig, it will not be sufficient to bear down the Loco Foco majority in the county, by which that party is secured in the possession of the county offices. The only victories which the Native American party have obtained are in Spring Garden and Kensington, in both which they have chosen District Commissioners by *diminished* majorities.

Lancaster County.—The Lancaster Examiner says:—"The Old Guard yesterday proved itself worthy of its ancient name and fame. The entire Whig and Antimasonic ticket is elected by a handsome majority, notwithstanding the desperate assaults of the loco focos and their allies the Natives. Tho loco focos rallied their forces with great vigor, in the sanguine hope of succeeding through the inactivity of the Whigs and the distraction caused by the running of the Native ticket, but their efforts were in vain.

The Nativeism has given its last kick in Lancaster county. It was aided in this contest by the powerful influence of the anti-tax feelings—an advantage which it will not possess again—yet it notwithstanding failed to effect the great object of its leaders, the defeat of the Whig party—Standing on its own strength the Native party is perfectly contemptible, and it can never again rally half the force it brought to the polls yesterday.

To the Whigs who nobly rallied to the support of their long cherished principles, let all praise be given. They have won a victory of which they may feel proud.

Lancaster city gives a Whig majority of from 500 to 800. Tho whole Whig ticket is elected.

Chester County.—The news from Chester county is to the effect that the entire Whig County ticket is elected by a large majority, with the exception of the Prothonotary of the Courts.

Majority is strong enough to secure the Whig Senator from the District of Chester and Delaware counties.

Montgomery County.—It is reported that Montgomery County will give a Loco Foco majority of about 1700 votes.

In Montgomery county all the Locofoco candidates are elected by a majority of about 1700, excepting McGlathery, the candidate for Prothonotary, who received only 200 majority.

Schuylkill County.—Burns' majority in this county, it is thought will not be less than eight hundred votes.

Messrs Boyer and Taggart, the Loco Foco candidates for Assembly are both elected.

☞ A letter received from York, Pa., states that the entire Loco Foco ticket with the exception of Treasurer, was elected without opposition.

Mr. McCurdy, an Independent Democrat, was elected Treasurer.

Westmoreland County official returns give the Locofoco Canal Commissioner 1734 majority—Burns 3261; Karns 1527; Larimer 107. Hill's majority for Senator over Covode, is 1542. *Somerset* is reported to have given Covode but 1000 majority. This elects Hill by about 500 majority.

OHIO ELECTION.

Licking has elected an entire Whig ticket for the first time. Cuyahoga has elected an entire Whig ticket.

Well Done Lorain!—The Buckeye Sentinel Extra demands "one thousand Cheers for old Lorain!!"—claims "500 Whig majority!—A gain of 450 over Governor in '44," and thus sends "To the Whigs of Ohio, Greeting:"

"We have met the enemy and they are ours." Seventeen townships heard from—Whig majorities as follows: Johnson, (Rep.) 411; Kelsey (Treasurer) 210; Lockwood, (Pros. Att'y) 366; Conant, (Com'r) 220. There are five Whig townships to be heard from, which will increase the Whig majorities about one hundred. What think you, Whigs of Ohio! Don't Old Lorain stand about right!

We learn from an extra of the Ohio State Journal, of Saturday morning last, that returns had been received from fifty-one counties, and that from present appearances of the Whig majority will be at least 6 in the Senate and from 10 to 16 in the House. We again repeat, Ohio is a glorious Whig state.

From the Baltimore American.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT BRITAIN.

Eight Days Later from Europe.

The steam ship Great Britain, Captain Hosken, arrived at Holmes' Hole at one o'clock on Monday, with the loss of her foremast. The news by her was expressed to Boston by the editors of the Atlas. We make our acknowledgments to Messrs. Adams & Company for a copy of the Atlas, extra, dated Tuesday, 11 A. M., from which we make up the following summary:

The Great Britain left Liverpool on the 27th ult. with 105 passengers, among whom is Leopold de Meyer, the celebrated pianist. She has experienced very heavy gales of wind for the last ten days, and has run short of fuel. The schooner David Coffin, of New Bedford, happened to be in Holmes' Hole, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal, and at dark on Monday evening was alongside the Great Britain, supplying her. [Our Philadelphia correspondent, under date of yesterday afternoon, 3½ o'clock, writes: "The Conductor of the 5 o'clock train from New York reports having seen the Great Britain off Sandy Hook as the boat came out this morning."]

The Cotton market had been dull throughout the week, with the slightest perceptible decline in prices. The quotations can scarcely be said to have changed, but there had been more inclination to meet buyers, and the common and middling descriptions were freely offered. The declared prices for the week, by the Committee of Brokers, for fair Cotton was 4⅝d.; Mobile 5¾d.; Orleans 5⅛d.

The iron trade continued brisk, owing to the requirements of the new undertaking, and railway bars were consequently much sought after. From the same cause, boiler plates, used in the construction of iron shipping, were improving in value. Pig iron was also selling at good prices, and the make of the metal was greater at present than was ever known.

The weather had continued unfavorable to the grain crops—full details of which will be found below. The produce markets continued active. For Rice thero was much enquiry at greatly improved prices—the stock was getting low, caused by the large demand for export.

In Railway shares speculation continued as rife as ever—although the account day was near at hand again, it had little effect in checking bargains. A rumor that Government was about to interfere, to check the mania, was current in the market—but upon what foundation it rested could not be ascertained.

The steam propeller Marmoru, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th ult.; the packet ships Sea, and Henry Clay had also arrived.

The continental news is without much interest—The King of Saxony had opened the Diet in a speech which reflects his anxiety respecting the recent occurrence connected with the religious movement. The Prussian Government views the Abbe Ronge with the same suspicion as before; and he was prevented from sleeping in Manheim when he passed through it. The Queen and Queen Mother had arrived at Madrid, and although the capital was quiet, fears of an outbreak existed. Switzerland is like a smothered volcano—an explosion may be looked for.

The Overland mail-from India and China had been received in London. China dates come down to the 12th of June, but contain nothing of special interest to the American reader.

The Missing Packet Ship England.—A bottle had been picked up at sea, four miles south east of Douglas Head, by a fishing smack, containing a piece of paper, of which the following is a copy;—"Packet Ship England, from Liverpool, December 11th, 1844; long. 98 7, lat. 45 10. Reverse—Lost quarter boats, 10 feet of water in the hold, no vessel in sight." The account is believed to be true in England.

PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

The reports received from the northern parts of the kingdom speak in a very desponding tone of the probable effect of the extremely wet and boisterous weather experienced during the week on that portion of the crops still outstanding. That injury to an extent difficult to be remedied at this advanced period of the year has been done, is greatly to be feared; and, unless we have an immediate return of dry weather, the consequence may be serious. Even if the northern harvest had been got in well, the yield of Wheat could scarcely have been expected to prove an average; and, under existing circumstances, the deficiency in quality, if not in quantity, is likely to be much greater than was previously calculated on.

Notwithstanding the fine weather experienced three consecutive weeks, there is still a great quantity of grain abroad south of the river Humber; whilst further north much is yet uncut. Of the total produce of the United Kingdom probably two-thirds may have been saved; but it is needless to remark, that the manner in which the other third may be secured must greatly influence the whole. Our previous estimates of the probable result of the harvest have heretofore, we fear, been too favorable; and we now apprehend that, besides the already admitted deficiency in Wheat and Potatoes, the crops of Barley and Oats, as well as those of Beans and Peas, may prove inferior to what we were induced to hope.

Wilmer's European Times says in relation to the crops, that the accounts from the northern parts of the kingdom speak despondingly of the injurious effects of the change; and it now appears that the progress made in cutting and housing the produce of the fields, during the continuance of warmth and sunshine, was not so great as had been anticipated. The price of grain is rising rapidly.

The failure of the Potatoe crop is almost general, and to meet the deficiency which that calamity has occurred, large quantities of rice and bond grain have been taken out of bond, for transhipment to France, Holland, and Belgium.

Now that circumstances render it painfully apparent, that supplies of food must be had from some quarter, all eyes are turned across the Atlantic, and fears prevail, that the late orders which have been sent to Canada will miss the season, and arrive after the navigation of the St. Lawrence has been closed by the ice. Much will, of course, depend upon the time when the frost sets in; and, if the weather is favorable, there is little doubt that handsome fortunes will be made by those who have speculated largely in 'bread stuffs.' Whatever quantities may come from the United States, will also find a ready sale, either in this country or on the Continent.

The English papers are discussing the necessity of shipping wheat from Odessa. Twelve shillings per quarter was willingly paid at Odessa and Galatz to England; while, under a regular and uniform trade, ships might be obtained at half that rate. Large purchases of wheat, we are told, have been made at Odessa, notwithstanding the difficulties in the way of shipment.

The New American Minister.—We understand that the Hon. L. M'Lane is progressing most favorably, at the Court of St. James's. We anticipate the best results from the Hon. gentleman's mission to this country. None more than ourselves desire to see the bonds of friendly and commercial intercourse between the United States and England closely cemented. Our friend Ritchie, of the "Union," thinks otherwise, howeve.—'*Nous Verrons.*"

SPAIN.

The accounts from the south of Spain, and other parts, describe the melancholy state of the crops, which, after promising a most abundant harvest, have been either entirely destroyed or seriously injured by the tempestuous weather which seemed to be general throughout Spain lately. In Motril particularly the ravages have been of the most disastrous kind. Within the single jurisdiction of that town, the losses have been, 3 persons drowned; 14 missing; 2,400 animals drowned; 46 persons with contusion; 16,000 *arrobas* of wine lost in one district alone; 2,000 arrobas (each 25 lbs) of raisins lost; 4,000 arrobas of figs; of cotton 40,000; of sugar 2,400; of beans 4,000 fanegas; of potatoes 90,000 arrobas; maize 5,000; and many houses severely damaged. The neighboring towns suffered in the same proportion.

ITALY.

The Nouvellise of Marselles gives the following particulars of a frightful accident which happened in Italy, by the giving way of a bridge: "A letter from Venice, dated the 4th of September, informs us that a draadful event had taken place on the preceding day between Belluno and Feltre. Two hundred Italian soldiers were executing some manœuvers at that point under the command of an Austrian officer, who, without any plausible motive, was obstinate in wishing them to cross a bridge, which menaced to fall with the slightest shock, and of which the local authorities, with praiseworthy caution, had for some time forbidden the passage. It was in vain that several of these soldiers represented to their officer the danger there would be in marching over the bridge; the Austrian captain reiterated his orders, which the unhappy men had the folly to obey. They marched on to the bridge, and the expected catastrophe immediately took place. The bridge tottered, cracked, and fell into the stream, and the whole of the two hundred soldiers perished in the deep and rapid river across which the bridge had been erected. The officer, who was marching at the head, had prudently taken some steps in advance, and succeeded in reaching the opposite bank in safety."

GERMANY.

The "religious" excitement in Germany continues at its height. The progress af M. Ronge, notwithstanding the attempts of the government to put down all demonstrations of enthusiasm, is a species of triumph. On the 19th he left Stutgard for Ulm, and he was accompanied out of the city by a vast crowd of inhabitants. Some of the most enthusiastic of his admirers accompanied him all the way to Ulm. In the Saxon Chambers the opposition to the government, on account of the recent events at Leipsic, are so strong that the government cannot depend upon the support of above one-third of the members, and it was thought, that the Cabinet would be obliged to dissolve the Chambers. Letters from Vienna state that the religious excitement has extended to that capital. A German Catholic congregation has been formed, and at its first meeting upwards of 3000 persons attended. The meeting having been called without the leave of the authorities, it was dispersed by a battalion of infantry.

POLAND.

Letters from Poland represent that there has been great suffering in the ancient palatinates of Sandomir, Plock, Lublin, Augustow, as well as in part of the palatinate of Cracovia. Famine and all the evils in its train had been felt. In those unfortunate provinces, entire masses of people, deprived of every necessary, wander about the country, divided into bands, in search of the most loathsome food, which is oftner more adapted to soothe their hunger than to offord nourishment. Numberless diseases, the unavoidable consequence of destitution, rapidly diminish the number of these unfortunate men, and despair sometimes drives them to acts of violence which the authorities are not always able to repress.

We have an interesting letter from the banks of the Vistula, giving an account of the Emperor Nicholas to Warsaw. It says that he knows all the sufferings above enumerated, yet is indifferent to them. The letter says that all the Emperor's time at Warsaw was engrossed by military pomp and parade. He repeatedly visited the citadel, as if to convince himself with his own eyes that it is in a good posture of defence; and he betrayed in this respect some of the anxiety usual with one who examines his weapon on the eve of using the same. He also made several trips to Georgiesk' situate a few miles from Warsaw, and destined to check the country all around. The rest of his time the Emperor spent in reviews, millitary exercises, and ceremonial levees.

Both Upper and Lower Hungary have been completely laid waste by dreadful indundations, at the beginning of the month of August. Upwards of a million of the inhabitants are threatened with all the horrors of famine in consequence of this dreadful misfortune.

11 DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO

A late arrival at New Orleans brings accounts from Vera Cruz to the 26th ultimo, and from the city of Mexico to the 22d.

The news is of but little interest, except so far as it discloses that the Mexican Government has adopted no new measure for prosecuting a war upon Texas.

On the 15th ultimo General Herrera was formally proclaimed President of the Republic, and upon the morning of the 16th he took the oaths of office in the presence of both Houses of Congress, assembled in the Chamber of Deputies. The President pronounced a discourse upon the occasion.

The French Minister left the capital tor Vera Cruz on the 13th ultimo. A Vera Cruz paper of the 20th speaks in very flattering terms of his efficiency as a Minister, and of his conduct and qualities as a gentleman.

FROM TEXAS.

The steamship Cincinnati, Captain Smith, arrived on the 17th instant at New Orleans from Aransas, by way of Galveston. She left the former place on the 27th ultimo, and the latter on Saturday last.

Capt. West, and two or three other persons, who were wounded by the bursting of the boiler of the steamer Dayton, have died of their wounds. Captain W. was the clerk of that steamer.

On the 9th ultimo the Treasurer's office at Austin was destroyed by fire, together with the records and papers of the department up to the commencement of the second term of President Houston. The National Register has no doubt that it was the work of an incendiary, who sought up that means to destroy existing exidence of defalcation or indebtedness to the Government.

The Lagrange Intelligencer heads its columns with the following ticket:—J. Pinkney Henderson, for Governor; Albert C. Horton, for Lieut. Governor, and Thos. Rusk and M. B. Lamer, for U. S. Senators. The Galveston News is of opinion, that this ticket will be generally acceptable to the people, and the Houston Telegraph believes there will be no opposition to Gen. Henderson.

Independent Catholic Church.—We understand there is a movement in this city to establish an independent Catholic Church in accordance with the avowed principles of the Reformation now in progress in Germany. A city German paper contains a call for a Pastor of a new Catholic Church. It is understood that the subscribers to this Church are numerous, and the main object of their association is the establishment of a Catholic Church, *independent of the Pope and Bishops.—Cin. Gaz.*

ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
REGISTER'S OFFICE }
Sept. 25, 1845. }

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned, that the undernamed Executors, Administrators and Guardians have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office of said County, and that they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said County for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, the 27th day of October next.

Supplementary Account of O. O. Gregg, one of the Executors of the Estate of Sarah Evans, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased.

Account of Jost Ruck, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Hoesly, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Account of Peter Bates, Administrator of the Estate of Danl. Bruton, late of Allegheny City, dec'd.

Account of Saml. Wylie, surviving Executor of the Estate of Saml. Wylie, late of Mifflin Township, dec'd.

Account of Geo. Pillar, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Pillar, late of Deer Township, dec'd.

Account of Jas. Sample and Robert Sample, Executors of the Estate of Jacob Burkhart, late of Pine Township dec'd.

Account of Saml. Baird and Wm. Alexander, Executors of the Estate of Mary Cannon, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Account of Wm. Logan and John Patterson, Executors of the Estate of Wm. Brisben, late of Elizabethtown, dec'd.

Account of Saml. Cochran, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Geo. Fritz, late of Mifflin Township, dec'd.

Supplementary and Final Account of Robt. Sterrett Administrator of the Estate of David Frew, late of St Clair Township, dec'd.

Account of Jacob Alter & David Bowman, Administrators of the Estate of Wm. Cowan, late of Plum Township, dec'd.

Account of Wm. Bratt & Thos. Bratt, Administrators of the Estate of Moses Bratt, late of Allegheny City dec'd.

Account of Thos Partridge, Administrator "de bonis non cum Testamento Annexo," of the Estate of Mary Fink, late of Fayette Township, dec'd.

Account of Patrick Dunlavy, Executor of the Estate of Harvey Allison, late of Fayette Township, dec'd.

Account of John Herron & Wm. Dickson, Executors of the Estate of Rev. John M. French, late of Fayette Township, dec'd.

Account of Wm. McKnight Jacob Boyer and Jos. T. McKnight, Executors of the Estate of Jas. McKnight, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

Account of Danl. Euwer, Executor of the Estate of Archibald Euwer, late of Wilkins Township, dec'd.

Account of Henry Morrison and Wm. Morrison, Executors of the Estate of Isabella Morrison, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Account of Jacob Schemmer, Administrator of the Estate of Anthony Sutter, dec'd.

Account of John McClurg, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas McClurg, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

Account of Margaret Wray, late Margaret Jack, one of the Administrators of the Estate of James Jack, late of Ross Township, dec'd.

Supplementary Account of Geo. Cochran, Executor of the Estate of Aaron Hart, late of Pitt Township, dec'd.

Account of Wm. McClure, one of the Executors of the Estate of Wm. McClure, late of Elizabeth Township, dec'd.

Account of Geo McKenzie, Administrator of the Estate of John McCully, late of Wilkins Township, dec'd.

Account of Wm. Nelson, Administrator of the Estate of Nancy Davis, late of Allegheny City, dec'd.

Account of Thos Cooper, Executor of the Estate of Jane Hodge, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Account of John Taylor, late of Fayette Township, dec'd, Executor of the Estate of Robert Taylor, late of Fayette Township dec'd.

Account of John Glenn and Wm. Noble, Executors of the Estate of Jos. Cooper, late of Birmingham, dec'd.

Account of Chris Snively and Peter Snively, Executors of the Estate of Henry Snively, late of Wilkins Township, dec'd

Account of Wm. Hays, surviving Administrator of the Estate of Robert Hays, late of Mifflin Township, dec'd.

Supplementary Account of Hugh Roland and Fauntly Muse, Executors of the Estate of Jos. Fenton, dec'd.

Account of John Tassey, Geo. Parsons and Ann Simmons, Executors of the Estate of John Parsons, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Account of Jas. Scott and Wm Scott, Executors of the Estate of Robert Scott, late of Pine Township, dec'd.

Account of Ann Coates, Administratrix of the Estate of Jas. Coates, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

Account of Chris H. Wolff, acting Administrator of the Estate of Nathan McDowell, late of Allegheny City, dec'd.

Account of Robert Carothers, Executor of the Estate of Nancy Cowan, late of Plum Township, dec'd.

Account of Sophia L. Alden, Executrix of the Estate of Rev. Timothy Alden, dec'd.

Supplementary and Final Account of Geo. Ferree, Administrator of the Estate of Wm. Ferree, late of Peebles Township, dec'd

Account of John Peck, Administrator of the Estate of John Peck, dec'd.

Account of John McDonald Glenn, surviving Administrator of the Estate of Jos. Taylor, late of Fayette Township, dec'd.

Account of Wm. Ebbs, Administrator of Robert Taylor, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Jos. Taylor, late of Fayette Township, dec'd.

Account of Rachel Hays, dec'd, Guardian of Sarah Montgomery, minor child of William Montgomery, dec'd, by her Administrator, William W. Fearns.

Supplementary Account of Chas. Carothers, Executor of the Estate of John Hall, late of Plum Township, dec'd.

Supplementary Account of Wm. Holmes, Executor of the Estate of John Burgess, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Supplementary Guardian Account of Wm. Holmes, Guardian of Mary, John and Robert Burgess, minor children of John Burgess, dec'd.

Supplementary and Final Account of John Walker, Administrator of the Estate of Thos. Jeffery, late of Fayette Township, dec'd.

Supplementary Account of Melcher Beltzhoover, Guardian of the Estate of Alfred O., William and Hugh Peeples, minor children of Hugh Peeples, late of Lower St. Clair Township, dec'd.

Supplementary Account of Jos. Little and John McClurg, Administrators of the Estate of John Kirkpatrick, dec'd.

P. A. MADEIRA Register.

Sep. 25th, 1845. sep26-d1&w4t

LIVER COMPLAINT AND AFFECTION OF THE LUNGS.

Valley Head, Alabama, }
Feb. 15th, 1845. }

DR. WM. B. MOFFAT: Dear Sir—I feel it to be a duty which I owe both to you and to the afflicted to inform you of the good effects which I have experienced from the use of your "Life Medicines." I have been afflicted for the last 15 years with an Ulcerated Liver and an affection of the Lungs: when, in July last, I got from your agent, Col. White, a small quantity of your valuable Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, which I assure you has done more to relieve me than all the mineral medicines I have ever used, and I have tried almost every kind of medicines.

With great respect, I remain yours, &c.
P. P. McGEE.

The above named medicines are for sale by
B A FAHNESTOCK & Co,
oct10 corner 6th and Wood sts.

R. TANNER & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.,
NO. 109 WOOD STREET,
(*Between Fifth street and Diamond Alley,*)
PITTSBURGH.

FALL STOCK.

R. TANNER & CO, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would respectfully inform their customers and Western Merchants generally, that they have just received a full and complete stock of **Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c.**, adapted to the Western trade, purchased of the Eastern manufacturers direct, on the most favorable terms, which we will sell for cash or approved credit, *for a very small advance on manufacturers prices.*

Merchants visiting this market, or on their way East, can satisfy themselves by calling and giving our stock and prices an examination before purchasing elsewhere.
sep22-wtf

S. & J. J. ALLEN & CO.,
No. 7 South Wharves, below Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE constantly on hand and they offer for sale—
Bleached and unbleached winter and spring Sperm Oils;
Bleached, Lard and Elephant Oil;
do and crude Whale Oil;
Tanner's Oil. Also, Sperm Candles;
Rice, Groundnuts, &c.,
To which the attention of purchasers is invited.
jy18-w3m

B A FAHNESTOCK'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.—This Catharatic compound combines smallness of bulk with efficiency and comparative mildness of purgative action, and having a peculiar tendency to the biliary organs, is extremely valuable in this country, in which bilious fevers and other complaints attended with congestion of the liver, so much abound. They have now stood the test of 16 years, and experience has proved them to be a safe and valuable remedy, in Intermittent, Remittent, and Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Bilious Cholic, Indigestion, Dropsy, Dysentery, Bilious Vomitings, Colds, and all complaints of an inflammatory character. The complete and universal satisfaction which has been given by these pills to all who have once used them, renders the publishing of the numerous certificates in their favor unnecessary. To prevent counterfeiting they are now put up in a red xylographic wrapper. Price 25 cents for a box containing 30 Pills

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co—

Gentlemen:—I have used your Anti-Bilious Pills in my family for 6 or 7 years, in that time I have used them for Bilious Affections, Bowel Complaints, Colds, Headaches, &c. and have invariably found them beneficial, and decidedly the best cathartic I ever met with. I would recommend them to the public as an excellent family medicine for the above mentioned complaints, and advise every family not to be without them.

JOHN HAMILTON,
Cranberry tp. Butler Co. Pa., Oct. 27, 1841. oct10

FOR SALE.

TWO portions of the well known Farm, "The Bullock Pens," in Wilkins township, adjoining Wilkinsburgh, about seven miles from Pittsburgh, on the Greensburgh Turnpike Road. One portion contains 48 acres, the other 6, together 55 acres. They will be sold separately or together, or will be subdivided to suit the purchaser. This is most desirable property, such as is rarely offered. BENJ. ELLIOTT, Newark, Ohio.

☞ For terms apply to JOHN HORNER, Wilkinsburgh, Agent for the Proprietor aug22-wtf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in Baldwin Township, Allegheny county, between the Brownsville and Washington roads, 4½ miles from Pittsburgh adjoining the lands of the heirs of Henry Beltzhoover, Messrs. Rutherford's, Alex. Long and others, containing 144 acres of first rate lime stone land well watered, and abundance of coal; about 100 acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation. There are on the premises two good dwelling houses (one stone,) and barn, and a good orchard of the choicest variety of fruit trees, in good bearing order. For further information inquire of A. BRAWDY, East Liverpool, Columbiana Co. Ohio, Or to GEO. BRAWDY, on the premises.
jy22-w3m*

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ELECTION: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1845----OFFICIAL.

DISTRICTS.		CANAL COMMIS'R.				ASSEMBLY.															
		*Samuel D. Karns,	†James Burns,	‡Robert H. Morton,	§William Larimer, Jr.	*Alexander Hilands,	*Daniel M'Curdy,	*T. J. Bigham,	*H. M. Brackenridge,	†Samuel W. Black,	†Thomas Donnelly,	†Joseph Cooper,	†William L. Miller,	‡Francis Karns,	‡Robert H. Forrester,	‡Thomas Howard,	‡George G. Negley,	§Neville B. Craig,	§William A. Penniman,	§Andrew Sproul,	§Thomas M. Carothers,
Pittsburgh	1st Ward,	257	155	44	16	249	249	253	247	179	166	164	161	48	44	40	41	27	14	16	16
	2d "	94	66	8	7	91	90	93	87	73	68	68	70	9	9	8	9	5	3	3	3
	3d "	286	327	40	45	292	288	289	289	354	339	344	342	41	38	36	35	33	32	29	31
	4th "	284	169	37	7	274	269	272	269	194	178	182	181	37	38	34	34	13	7	6	6
	5th "	202	342	83	21	202	204	207	200	349	343	345	351	87	86	80	86	18	19	17	17
	6th "	151	117	23	27	153	156	158	149	173	113	116	117	23	24	24	23	27	22	26	26
Allegheny	1st "	204	86	44	19	204	195	198	193	99	90	91	88	51	46	45	44	26	22	20	23
	2d "	115	64	47	22	114	110	112	113	71	61	66	68	52	51	49	49	21	19	19	22
	3d "	175	104	61	28	180	177	179	176	109	107	106	106	63	62	62	61	21	22	22	26
	4th "	219	137	47	33	213	209	212	211	142	137	138	139	60	51	50	51	37	35	38	41
Elizabeth borough,		91	75	2	3	91	107	86	86	73	52	72	71	2	3	4	1	5	29	3	5
Birmingham "		148	125	..	8	133	135	141	144	129	141	127	128	..	..	..	..	13	12	12	12
Lawrenceville "		32	62	7	31	38	36	31	35	89	65	69	70	10	10	11	9	13	14	14	13
Manchester "		47	45	13	8	50	49	49	48	44	40	42	42	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Sharpsburgh "		49	33	2	2	49	49	49	49	30	33	33	33	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	2
Pitt,		145	82	6	3	152	148	152	145	100	84	85	82	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
Peebles,		90	48	90	3	87	82	89	82	75	40	48	50	97	86	89	97	4	3	2	4
Wilkins,		136	60	40	13	138	137	136	121	63	36	57	80	49	44	42	39	12	11	9	10
Plum,		94	104	9	18	103	100	103	54	106	94	105	105	56	7	7	8	12	12	12	12
Versailles,		70	72	6	2	69	64	66	65	71	71	74	81	6	4	4	6	3	2	2	2
Elizabeth,		173	166	3	14	180	187	174	170	108	88	105	105	7	4	3	3	8	32	8	10
Jefferson,		120	78	3	5	119	120	117	118	80	80	80	79	3	4	3	3	6	6	6	6
Mifflin,		41	75	10	8	45	45	43	45	70	66	73	72	12	11	10	11	12	9	9	9
Upper St. Clair,		112	109	1	5	110	110	108	106	111	111	111	112	6	6	3	2	7	7	7	7
Lower " "		150	149	12	9	148	147	149	145	146	136	142	143	16	16	14	16	11	9	9	9
Baldwin,		78	45	2	1	75	76	74	77	48	46	49	49	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Robinson,		90	107	21	1	81	82	80	81	105	86	106	105	32	31	29	29	5	3	3	3
Fayette,		129	142	1	10	136	132	134	135	145	137	142	145	1	1	1	1	14	12	12	12
Finley,		64	116	..	12	65	65	64	65	118	117	118	118	..	..	..	..	16	15	14	14
Moon,		41	114	1	3	36	38	37	36	115	112	121	114	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
Ohio,		81	45	20	3	80	80	80	80	45	45	45	45	20	20	20	19	4	4	4	4
Franklin,		49	65	..	..	49	49	49	47	67	65	65	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reserve,		28	26	3	1	29	27	29	27	24	24	24	26	4	4	4	5	..	1	..	..
Ross,		85	69	3	..	96	82	86	85	70	59	67	65	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2
Pine,		72	117	1	7	79	74	75	73	118	114	117	113	2	..	..	..	7	7	7	7
West Deer,		55	11	16	16	55	52	50	53	12	6	11	11	17	17	17	19	16	15	17	16
East "		64	65	87	45	51	45	31	108	61	63	46	60	122	127	128	110	25	24	54	26
Indiana,		91	101	25	4	95	94	94	83	107	102	104	102	37	26	26	27	8	5	8	9
Totals,		4412	3813	818	460	4411	4359	4349	4297	4073	3715	3858	3894	997	898	870	865	460	454	435	428

DISTRICTS.		CLERK OF COURT.				COMMISSIONER.				TREASURER.				RECORDER.				REGISTER.				AUDITOR.			
		*John Young, Jr.,	†R. H. Kerr,	‡J. G. Coffin,	§Henry Williams,	*John M'Dowell,	†Joseph E. M'Cabe,	‡William Cox,	§Thomas Dickson,	*Thomas M'Kee,	†T. Blackmore,	‡Joseph Bowman,	§Henry Hannen,	*Samuel Roseburgh,	†J. C. M'Cully,	‡Alexander Jaynes,	§James Gray,	*Peter A. Madeira,	†Edward M'Corkle,	‡William Rinehart,	§Bruce Tracey,	*Hugh M'Cormick,	†John H. M'Elheny,	‡J. Heron Foster,	§Alexander Burns,
Pittsburgh	1st Ward,	245	174	36	12	246	163	45	15	247	174	38	13	283	143	39	16	258	156	44	12	246	156	48	14
	2d "	89	69	9	4	88	71	8	3	76	78	8	4	101	56	9	4	95	64	9	3	88	71	10	4
	3d "	287	343	35	35	289	335	37	33	289	341	35	34	326	306	37	34	303	322	37	34	287	333	47	33
	4th "	268	191	35	6	276	180	32	8	260	195	34	6	290	168	31	6	283	177	32	5	274	178	32	6
	5th "	211	344	78	18	201	343	90	18	203	338	93	17	214	331	85	20	206	344	86	18	199	338	84	20
	6th "	156	121	22	21	161	114	23	23	157	125	18	19	171	115	21	18	175	111	20	17	157	110	22	24
Allegheny	1st "	197	94	49	20	204	91	45	19	190	102	48	19	207	98	46	18	197	95	49	17	191	94	49	19
	2d "	115	65	47	20	122	64	42	19	116	70	43	21	116	66	47	20	110	77	44	18	113	69	47	19
	3d "	179	109	58	22	183	108	58	20	181	106	58	21	179	108	60	21	179	110	59	20	180	108	60	20
	4th "	214	137	51	32	222	132	46	30	216	143	48	31	222	134	48	29	219	134	48	32	215	138	49	33
Elizabeth borough,		89	79	2	4	93	74	2	5	89	77	2	5	92	75	2	5	86	79	2	5	90	78	2	5
Birmingham "		150	122	..	11	156	119	1	12	177	115	..	3	158	115	1	11	152	119	1	12	145	122	1	11
Lawrenceville "		36	72	10	13	34	75	10	13	37	71	9	17	42	68	10	13	41	70	9	13	39	70	10	12
Manchester "		60	40	6	13	66	37	5	12	51	45	13	13	52	42	13	13	48	44	13	12	51	42	13	12
Sharpsburgh "		51	33	..	2	50	32	1	2	51	33	..	2	50	33	1	2	49	33	2	2	49	33	2	2
Pitt,		147	87	6	4	149	85	6	5	153	87	4	5	160	74	5	5	166	86	7	6	147	83	6	4
Peebles,		116	30	76	1	78	36	110	2	82	59	88	2	98	44	90	2	96	47	85	2	90	50	88	3
Wilkins,		133	62	44	9	137	60	39	12	141	60	40	11	138	57	45	11	134	57	45	11	135	60	44	11
Plum,		95	111	9	12	50	104	58	13	102	104	7	12	106	103	4	12	105	101	6	12	105	103	6	11
Versailles,		67	74	6	3	64	75	8	3	69	74	5	2	65	70	9	5	65	74	7	3	65	73	8	3
Elizabeth,		178	109	3	7	171	110	4	7	175	107	4	9	176	107	6	7	175	113	5	7	173	108	5	7
Jefferson,		114	83	..	6	119	79	3	6	124	76	3	6	115	82	3	5	118	79	3	6	110	91	3	5
Mifflin,		40	74	13	8	38	81	10	8	52	71	7	7	40	77	9	8	43	73	11	8	26	89	13	8
Upper St. Clair,		126	98	1	4	90	129	3	5	109	110	1	7	68	161	3	4	102	113	8	4	108	109	4	5
Lower " "		161	144	11	9	144	159	12	9	150	162	9	6	160	141	12	9	144	151	13	9	154	146	14	10
Baldwin,		74	51	1	1	74	51	1	1	70	55	1	1	76	48	2	1	78	48	1	1	67	56	2	1
Robinson,		132	83	3	..	93	109	16	2	99	100	17	3	68	129	20	2	85	110	23	2	123	90	5	2
Fayette,		149	138	..	9	122	149	1	10	130	148	1	11	125	156	2	12	132	145	1	12	131	141	1	13
Finley,		68	115	..	15	64	116	..	14	68	116	..	14	65	119	..	14	62	118	..	14	65	116	..	14
Moon,		46	111	1	1	41	114	1	3	41	114	1	3	43	114	1	1	40	115	1	3	68	87	1	3
Ohio,		88	42	15	4	80	46	19	4	78	48	19	4	81	44	19	4	75	36	20	17	81	44	20	4
Franklin,		49	65	..	..	49	65	..	..	55	63	..	..	49	65	..	..	49	65	..	..	49	65	..	..
Reserve,		30	23	4	1	32	21	4	1	26	29	4	..	32	20	5	..	31	23	4	..	26	25	4	1
Ross,		86	69	3	1	86	67	3	1	85	69	3	1	82	58	3	1	78	72	3	1	85	70	3	1
Pine,		74	116	..	7	72	118	..	7	74	116	..	7	72	118	..	7	73	118	..	6	74	116	..	7
West Deer,		56	11	15	16	54	11	16	16	54	12	15	16	56	12	15	15	34	37	14	13	54	12	16	16
East "		56	67	115	27	63	65	114	26	55	66	115	29	54	67	119	27	51	68	117	26	57	67	114	26
Indiana,		96	99	22	7	94	98	26	7	94	102	24	7	93	99	29	6	74	125	27	3	94	100	27	6
Totals,		4528	3855	786	385	4355	3886	899	394	4426	3962	815	388	4525	3833	851	388	4411	3909	856	386	4411	3813	860	395

☞ *Antimasons and Whigs,* *—*Democrats,* †—*Native Americans,* ‡—*Liberty,* §.

MERCER COUNTY, ss.

L S

THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Mercer County, greeting. We command you that you attach James McMullin, late of your County, Yeoman, by all and singular, his goods and chattles and monies, rights and credits, lands and tenements, in the hands of David Sankey and Henry Calderwood, or in whomsoever possession they may be found, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in and for said county on the third Monday of September next, there to answer William Rainey of a plea in assumpset and that you summon the said David Sankey and Henry Calderwood as Garnishers, so that they be and appear before our said Court at the day and place above mentioned, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the said Court therein, and have you then and there this writ:

Witness the Hon. John Bredin, President of our said Court at Mercer, the 22d day of July, A. D , 1845.

oct14-w6t A. A. DOUGLASS, Prot'y.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, of June Term, 1845, No. 224.

L S

In the matter of the application of the members of the Methodist Protestant Church of the Borough of Sharpsburgh for a charter of Incorporation.

And now to wit, September 27, 1845: Charter of Incorporation exhibited and presented to the Court, and the Court having perused and examined the same, and the objects, articles and conditions therein set forth and contained appearing to the Court to be lawful and not injurious to the community, the Court do direct the said instrument of writing to be filed in the office of the Prothonatary of said Court, and that notice be inserted in one newspaper printed in the county of Allegheny, at least three weeks, setting forth that application has been made to this Court by the members of the Methodist Protestant Church of the Borough of Sharpsbugh, to grant them a charter of incorporation, and that the same will be granted at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary.

From the Record. GEORGE R. RIDDLE,
oct7-w3t Prothonatory.

STRAY MARE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Pine township, on the 7th of September last, a gray Mare, supposed about 13 years old, shod all round. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

oct13-w3t* JOHN WALLACE.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to change his business in life, owing to the ill health of his family, is constrained to offer for sale his well known Tavern stand, situated in the borough of Clarion, Clarion Co., Pa. The house is large, being sixty feet in front and seventy feet in depth; has every kind of convenience connected with it in excellent order, is in perfect repair; and is doing the best business of any stand in the place. It is unnecessary to say anything about the location to those who are acquainted with the business of the Iron County, more than to mention that there are now in operation and building, twelve furnaces, within six miles of the Tavern. A further description of the property is deemed unnecessary. It will be found on examination that the merits of the establishment are not at all overrated in this notice. The present proprietor can say, from a number of year's experience, that the business has been constantly lucrative and is steadily improving. The property will be sold extremely low for cash or for good payments JAMES W. COULTER.

Clarion, August 9 -wtf

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a Charter for the "Allegheny Saving Fund Company," now in operation and located, and to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny. The specific object of the Institution is to create capital by the saving of small deposits, and loaning the same on interest. The amount of capital to be $100,000. au1-w6m

Administrator's Notice.

BE it known that on the 25th September, Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Sarah Thompson, late of Elizabeth township, dec'd. were granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said Estate will make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement to the subscriber.

WILSON KERR,
oct7-w6t* Elizabeth township.

Administrators Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of John McGinness, late of the borough of Birmingham, Allegheny county, deceased, to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HANNAH McGINNESS, Administratrix,
S. W. McGINNESS, Administrator.

P. S.—S. W. McGinness will attend at the office of John McKee, Esq. in Birmingham, on the last Saturday's of September, October and November, to attend to the business of the estate. sep9-w6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, late of Allegheny City, Allegheny county, deceased, to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM BRATT,
sep23-w6t Administrator.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of William Ewing, late of Robinson township, Allegheny county, deceased, to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAML. RIDDLE,
JAMES EWING,
WM. EWING,
Executors
sep23-w6t*

Executors Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of John Gibson, late of Peebles township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned Executors.

All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, are requested to make known the same without delay; and all persons indebted to said decedent, are required to settle and pay the same immediately.

THOMAS DAVISON, Peebles township,
sep5-w6t* JAMES CAROTHERS, Wilkins do

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Dr. Robert Thompson, late of Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa., dec'd, will sell at private sale a valuable Tract of Land situate on the waters of Brush Run, in Peters township, Washington county, Pa., containing 163 acres. The land is of an excellent quality, well improved, on which there is a good Frame House and Frame Barn, good Orchard, &c. Title indisputable. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, in Fayette Township, or ROBERT WOODS, Att'y. at Law, Pittsburgh.

sep30-w3m* JOHN BOYCE.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its next annual meeting in January, 1846, for an act incorporating a Bank, to be styled the Bank of Allegheny City, to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania. The specific object of which will be to issue bank notes of its own and other banks; to receive money on deposit and allow interest thereon, or not, as may be agreed upon; to discount notes of hand and other securities; to purchase and sell bills of exchange, and deal generally in exchange; to loan money on real and personal securities; to deal in bullion, and otherwise to transact a general banking business in the manner now transacted by other Banks in this Commonwealth.

The amount of Capital to be one hundred thousand dollars, with power to increase it to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars. je24-w6m

C. ORLANDO LOOMIS, Attorney at Law, office on 4th street, above Smithfield. june21.

DR. POWELL, M. D.,
OCULIST
And Ophthalmic Surgeon,
261 Broadway, corner of Warren st, New York,

CONFINES his practice to *diseases of the eye*, operations upon that organ and its appendages, and to all imperfections of vision. Testimonials from the most eminent medical men of Europe and America. Reference to patients that have been perfectly cured of *Amaurosis, Cataract, Ophthalmia, Nebulæ* or specks on the Eye, *Strabismus* or Squinting, &c. *Artificial Eyes* inserted without any pain or operation, that cannot be distinguished from the natural. Spectacles.—Advice as to the kind of Glasses suitable to particular defects.—Persons residing at a distance can receive advice and medicines by describing their case under the following heads.

Name and Age.	State of Bowels.
Residence.	Secretions.
Employment.	Disease.
Constitution.	History and causes.
Previous Health & Habits.	Remedies already used, and effects.
Tongue and Pulse.	Present symptoms.
Appetite and Digestion.	State of Vision, c. &c.

jy7-w6m

DIURETIC PILL,

For the cure of that troublesome and distressing complaint called BACK ACHE.

Prepared and sold by Dr. J. SARGANT, Apothecary and Druggist, Federal street, Allegheny.

THE disease to which these celebrated pills are particularly applicable, is found to exist in the aged and infirm, the laborious and sedentary, and is commonly called *Back Ache*, or, more properly, obstructions or chronic inflammation of the Pancreas, Kidneys, Ureters, Bladder, &c., which is known by an acute and deep-seated pain in the small of the back; sometimes extending round the ilium to the abdomen; or a dull, heavy, or numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right abdomen to the inner part of the thigh. And many persons afflicted with this troublesome complaint are unable to endure violent exercise—others, when reclining, are unable to rise without assistance—and many, when stooping, have much difficulty in assuming an erect position.

Pine tp., Allegheny co.

Dr. Sargant:—I am glad to have the opportunity to recommend your pills, having been twelve years afflicted with the Back Ache. I have frequently been obliged to crawl on my hands and knees when I have got out of bed to get to a chair, and there sit, being unable to move. I was unable to do any kind of work, and my pain was beyond what any one could imagine.

Mr. James Cole recommended me to take your pills. I obtained a box when I came into town, and took some before I left your shop, and experienced immediate relief, and have never experienced the pains since; that is now seven years since. I wish you to give me some for a member of my family.

Yours respectfully, JAS. McCOMBES.

☞ Sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny city, and by his general Agents, J. KIDD & Co.,
jan6-w1y No. 60, corner of 4th and Wood st

NOTICE.

THE "Allegheny Saving Fund Company" having increased the number of shares in said Company, persons wishing stock will please call at the office in Ohio street, Allegheny City. jy31-d2w&wtf.

RICHARD COWAN, Attorney at Law, office in Burke's Buildings, Fourth street, near Market.
je22-w1y

ADAM HOEH,
MANUFACTURER of all kinds of SEGARS, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco and Snuff, Union st., near the Diamond, Pittsburgh. ap8-w1y

J. H. DUNCAN,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
ar14-w1y BROWNSVILLE. PA